The People's Press.

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THE OLD REAPER.

Mid the brown-haired and the black-haired men,
With ruddy faces aglow,
The old man stood in the harvest field,
With a head as white as snow.
"Let me cut a sheaf, my boys," he said,
"Before it is time to go."

They put the sickle within his hand;
He bowed to the windy wheat;
Pleasantly fell the golden ears,
With the corn flowers at his feet.
He lifted a handful, thoughtfully:
It was ripe and full and sweet.

"Many and many a sheaf," he said,
"I have cut in the years gone past:
And many and many a sheaf these arms
On the harvest wains have cast.
But, children dear, I am weary now,
And I think this is—the last.

"Let me rest awhile beneath the tree;
For I like to watch you go,
With sickles bright, through the ripe, full wheat,
And to feel the fresh wind blow."
And they spread their working coats for him
'Mong the grasses sweet and low.

When the sun grew high they came again,
For a drink and their bread and meat;
And in the shadow he sleeping lay,
With the sunshine on his feet.
Like a child at night, outspent with play,
He lay in slumber sweet.

When they came again, he faintly said:
"I have crossed the meadow stile.
My work is done; 'tis nearly dark;
I shall rest in a little while."
That night it was Harvest Home with him;
But he went away with a smile.

—*Amelia E. Barr, in New York Independent.*

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

The Omaha express stood waiting in the Union depot at Chicago. There was a large passenger list for the West that night, and an unusual amount of express matter. An extra number of coaches was therefore added; and when the signal for starting was given the engine panted and groaned as she moved out of the yards with her tremendous load. Soon, however, we were flying over the country under the impetus of the powerful engine, which had needed only a little coaxing and petting at the start to give her the wild strength with which she drew the thousands of tons burthen behind her.

Our old friend, "Billy" F——, was the conductor. Coming through the sleeper he greeted us cordially, barely glancing at the "annual" held out for his inspection. With a promise to meet us soon to "have a cigar," he went on through the train, lantern on one arm, and "snip, snip" on either side.

This being a through and fast train for the West, very few stops would be made, and then only at important stations. Soon our friend returned, and *settling himself comfortably by our side* in the smoking-room, lit a Havana.

"We've got a very heavy train to-night, and, what's worse, we will be detained an hour at Aurora by a freight wreck. No. 6 is following us, but as she makes all stops, we won't be near her long."

"You have seen some bad accidents on this road in your long experience on it, haven't you?" we queried.

"Yes, I have. I never was in any bad wreck myself; have always been fortunate. But I've had many narrow escapes.

"Speaking of wrecks, the worst one I ever saw was that which occurred at Tyrone, Iowa, some years ago. You see, No. 5, going east, and No. 3, going west, had orders to meet there. Both trains were late and were running like the wind. The operator at Tyrone received the order and with it an order for a freight train that had been standing there to come on west. In some unaccountable manner, the poor fellow got the orders mixed so that when No. 5 reached Tyrone it was ordered to run on east, while the freight was still held at Tyrone! 'Orders are orders' on the road, and the engineer of No. 5 innocently obeyed the death command. So they shot into the darkness—and to death.

"Meanwhile No. 3 came tearing down the heavy grade a mile or two from Tyrone. No. 5 was rushing on to meet her. There would be a terrible wreck! Just as No. 5 disappeared from view, the operator discovered his mistake. But it was to late. He stood helpless for a moment, paralyzed with horror. Then rushing to the instrument, telegraphed as follows to headquarters:

"'Nos. 5 and 3 have met in a terrible wreck on the grade east of here. Send cars and surgeons!'

"And then a mighty crash shook the night air. With an agonizing shriek the operator sank to the floor senseless.

"Yes, it was an awful wreck. Many were killed and wounded. It was pitiful to hear the poor victims cry, and some begged to be put out of their misery. Oh, I don't want any wrecks! And we seldom have one now, for our road is very careful.

"The narrowest escape I ever had was a good many years ago. The road was new then, and I was running a passenger train in the West. It was a dreary, rainy, chilly night in March. We had a pretty heavy train, and were making good time despite the bad condition of the road. Soon after midnight a storm came on, and the rain and wind was terrible. But we had to plow along through it, though there was great uneasiness among the passengers, and, to tell the truth, I didn't feel altogether safe myself.

"About ten miles from H—— we learned that Camp Creek was way beyond her banks, and was rapidly rising. There was a large trestle bridge over this creek, but it was regarded as being perfectly safe. The wind was now blowing a gale, it had turned cold, and snow was now mixed with the pouring rain. But on we flew, and I trusted to Providence that all would be well.

"I had just snuggled down in a heap to have a short nap, when I was brought to my feet in an instant by the frantic shriek of the engine, and the pounding and the groaning of the car-wheels on the track as the brakes held them fast. There was trouble ahead. And we were nearing that bridge! Looking out of the window ahead in the distance, I saw a huge bonfire on the track, the flames of which lit up the surroundings vividly. The train came to a halt, and within ten feet of the engine, and on the very brink of an abyss, roared the huge beacon fire. The bridge had gone down.

"But who built the fire and kept it burning, was the question. Ah, that was easily learned, for there, standing in the storm and the cold, was a woman, clasping in her arms a babe, and about her clung three shivering children. The passengers had crowded upon the scene ere this, and many a hand was outstretched to lead the heroic woman and her little ones in a place of warmth and safety in the train.

"There she told her story. She lived in a poor shanty only a short distance from the bridge, and had heard it go down with a crash into the rushing waters. Knowing our train would soon be due, she built the fire on the track to warn us. Having no fuel of her own, and failing to find any, she had piled her bed-clothes in a heap, lighted them, and kept the fire burning by feeding it with what scanty furniture her house contained.

She told us with a sob that baby's cradle had gone to keep the beacon light burning.

"About that time everybody was blubbering. I think one or two of the ladies were praying and crying. But that didn't last long. One big, red-faced old man just took off his hat, a tall stove-pipe, and went through the train in a manner that would have done credit to any well organized gang of train-robbers—only the passengers crowded up to him with their valuables. They showered gold, silver and paper money into that hat until it was full. Some gave a fifty, others more, some less, and one old fellow put in his check and then wiped his eyes and blew his nose. Oh, they gave her an ovation. It was a heroic act, and one that no doubt saved many lives."

"How much was collected?" we asked, with mercenary curiosity, as the train whistled for Aurora.

"Well, sir, I don't remember the exact amount, but enough to buy baby a cradle that would grace the little home which the rest of the money purchased".—*Washington Hatchet.*

Nourishing Food.

Peas, beans, lentils, vetches and all the seeds belonging to that class used as vegetables, contain rich nourishing matter, in the same proportion as the best grains. The special nourishing azotic matter found in grains, as gluten in the cereals, albumen in the egg, casein in milk, musculin in meat, differs in those seeds, according to the kind, from 24 to 31 per cent.; the fecula and its derivations, the dextrine and glucinum, from 49 to 59 per cent.; the fat phosphorated in one part from 2 to 2.8; the mineral matter from 2.1 to 3.5; the cellular matter forming the weft of the seed is similar in its chemical composition to the fecular and dextrine, from 1 to 3.5; and lastly, the water from 10 to 15 per cent. These seeds are therefore very nouri-hing food. It will be of great value to know that the juice of these seeds, when cooked, contains the same rich aliment. It is only necessary to take care that peas, beans, lentils, etc., are not put into boiling water, as that would cause them to harden instead of soften, and prevent a solution of the vegetable. The water must contain as little lime as possible, and the vegetable must be put into it before it commences to heat. Legumens are especially valuable on account of the peculiarity of having the richest phosphoric parts of all substances in the group of albumens which form for mankind the complete ailment for the constitution, as well as for the nervous system. Especially is such food nourishing to the brain. Comparing grains with legumens, we find that the former contains 15 per cent. of the albuminous azotic substances, similar in their constituent parts and nourishing qualities to the albuminous fibrin, casein, musculin and legumin. The principal albuminous substance of grain is gluten; called also fibrin of gluten, or vegetable fibrin, in the same way as the legumen has been called vegetable casein. The gluten in the cereals represents the legumen of peas, beans, lentils and other seeds of the same vegetable kind. These two substances are considered to be of the same nourishing value, except that the legumen is richer in phosphorous than the gluten. The grain contains 60 per cent. of fecula, 7 of gluten, 1.2 of fat of which one part is phosphorous, similar to the legumens—1.6 of mineral matter, 1.7 of cellular matter, and 14 per cent. of water. Thus we see that the proportion of nourishing matter in the leguminous seeds is from 24 to 31 per cent., while the nourishing substances of grain do not exceed 15 per cent.—*American Miller.*

A Scandinavian Sunday.

Sunday came, and it was very pretty to see, on the evening before and early in the morning, the boats streaming up the fiord and down from the inland lakes. One boat passed the yacht, rowed by ten young stalwart women, who handled their oars like Saltash fishwives. With a population so scattered, a single priest has two or more churches to attend to at considerable distances, pastors being appointed according to the numbers of the flock, and not the area which they occupy. Thus at Elversdale there was a regular service only on alternate Sundays, and this Sunday it was not Elversdale's turn. But there was a samling—a gathering for catechising and prayer—at our bonder's house, where the good man himself or some itinerant minister officiated. Several hundreds must have collected, the children in largest proportion. The Norse people are quiet, old-fashioned Lutherans, who never read a newspaper, and have never heard of a doubt about the truth of what their fathers believed. When the meeting was over, as many of them as were curious to see the English yacht, and its occupants came on board. The owner welcomed the elders at the gangway, talked to them in their own tongue, and showed them over the ship. A—— had handfulls of sugar plums for the little ones. They were plain featured, for the most part, with fair hair and blue eyes—the men in strong homespun broadcloth, the women in black serge, with a bright sash about the waist, and a shawl over the shoulders, with bits of modest embroidery at the corners. They were perfectly well behaved, rational, simple, unself-conscious, a healthy race in mind and body, whom it was pleasant to see. I could well understand what Americans mean when they say that, of all the colonists who migrate to them, the Norse are the best—and many go. Norway is as full as it can hold, and the young swarms who in old days roved out in their pirate ships over France and England and Ireland now pass peaceably to the Far West.—*Froude, in Longman's Magazine.*

There are in this country 11 St. Pauls, 20 Bridgeports, 18 Buffalos and Newarks, 17 Brooklyns, Clevelands, and Rochesters, 16 Hartfords, 15 Louisvilles, 13 Bostons and Pittsburgs, 8 Cincinnatis and Philadelphias, 6 Chicagoes, 7 Detroits, 5 Milwaukees and St. Louises, 32 Washingtons, and 2 New Yorks and Baltimores. New Orleans and San Francisco are not duplicated.

ALL IN A HUMOROUS VEIN.

SOME COMICAL SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Developing His Muscle—A Different Affair—He Had Read About Greely—Not There Now, Etc.

"What is that drab object hanging from the lower limb of that apple tree?" asked a dude of a freckled country boy.

"That," said the boy, "is a sort of foot-ball that we strike to make our 'muckle big."

"May I try it?" asked the dude.

"I guess so," replied the boy, as he moved off a good distance.

So the dude drew back and drove his fist right into an old-fashioned hornets' nest, and got his sleeves chock full.—*Judge.*

He Had Read About Greely.

It was growing very late, but the young man showed no signs or disposition to take his leave. After relieving herself of several yawns, the lady said:

"You have been reading about the Greely expedition, haven't you?"

"I have, why?"

"And you have thought so much about it that you fancy you are now in the Arctic regions yourself?"

"What makes you think so?"

"Because you seem to be under the impression that you are in a region where the nights are six months long."

He took his hat.—*Somerville Journal.*

Not There Now.

"You ought to live in my neighborhood!" chuckled Smith, as he met Brown the other morning. "Why, I leave my spade, shovel, hoe and rake in the alley from one week's end to another and they are not taken."

Brown congratulates him on having a home among such honest people, and a man who overheard the conversation while rubbing the wall with his back halts a pedestrian and quietly asks:

"Do you know that man with the white plug hat on?"

"Oh, yes; that's Smith and he lives on —— street."

Smith doesn't keep his spade, shovel, hoe and rake in the alley any more. He has none to keep.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Little California Bee Story.

"Talking about bees," remarked a passenger from the West, "people in this country don't know what bees is. Now, out in Carifornia, at the foot of the mountains, I've seen swarms that was worth talkin' about. The air was full of 'em. 'Bout sundown, when they come from the fields to their trees in the mountains, it gets dark as sudden as if the lights should go out in this here car. One time my pard, Dave Johnston—poor Dave—an' me found there was a hundred bar'l or two of honey in a whoppin' big fir tree. We made up our minds to hev it. So we fixed ourselves up for a fight. We made suits out of gunny sacks that covered our faces and hands. There wasn't any places left they could sting us, and we wore heavy gloves tied down tight at the wrists. We were to take turns chopping at the tree. Dave tackled it first. I stood back and watched him. The first blow he struck didn't rile 'em up much, for only about two million came out and went for him. The second blow brought out a few million more. The third blow didn't sound very loud, and I saw him raise the ax for the fourth. But it never struck. The air between the ax and the tree was so full of bees that he couldn't move the ax. Then I lost sight of him entirely. I never saw him again."

"Why? Did the bees sting him to death?"

"No, they couldn't sting him, but they formed a solid wall around him ten feet thick and smothered him to death. Why, I couldn't of got away myself if most of the bees hadn't been down on the plains at work."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Different Affair.

Blinks—"As I am going away, doctor, I called to settle your bill. How much is it?"

Doctor—"Sorry to lose you, sir. The bill is two hundred dollars."

"Two hundred! Oh, come, now, you must have made some mistake."

"No mistake at all, I assure you. Here it is—fifty visits at $4 a visit amount to $200."

"But that is an awful price."

"You forget, sir, that I saved your mother's life."

"But it was not my mother. It was my mother-in-law."

"Oh! I beg your pardon. Your bill is seventy-five cents."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Giving the Countersign.

During the camping of the first regiment at Santa Rosa, the pickets found considerable difficulty in preventing the men absenting themselves without leave, a circumstance for which the mint julips of the town barrooms and the large contingent of pretty Santa Rosa girls—small blame to them—were chiefly accountable.

One particularly sultry evening, while the sentinels were pacing their beats with their tongues fairly hanging out of their mouths with heat, and wondering whether the pirates in the mess tent would drink every last drop of beer before the "relief" came, one of the guards observed a private approaching, who was staggering along under the combined load of much conviviality and an enormous watermelon under each arm.

"Who goes there?"

"Er—hic—er fren," responded the truant.

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

"Hain't got no—hic—countersign," amiably replied the private; "but I'll er—hic—give yer er—warmellin."

Pretty soon the officer of the day came round, and said to the sentinel, who was absorbed in munching a huge piece of watermelon stuck on the end of his bayonet:

"Did Perkins pass you just now?"

"Yessir."

"Did he give the countersign?" inquired the lieutenant, taking a bite himself, as the man presented arms.

"Well, no sir," said the sentinel, confidentially; "the password was 'Cholera,' but he said 'Watermelon,' so I passed him and put the other half in your tent."

"Did, eh?" mused the officer. "Hum! watermelon, eh! Well, I guess that was near enough."—*San Francisco Post.*

The expression, "a little bird told me," comes from Ecclesiastes x., 20: "For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."

The Mormon church has an income of $2,000,000 a year.

WISE WORDS.

Without earnestness no man is ever great or does really great things.

Experience is a trophy composed of all the weapons we have been wounded with.

The truly grateful heart may not be able to tell of gratitude, but it can feel, and love, and act.

Genius is only entitled to respect when it promotes the peace and improves the happiness of mankind.

In the literary world as well as military world, most powerful abilities will often be found concealed under a rustic garb.

A plain, genteel dress is more admired and obtains more credit than lace and embroidery in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The knowledge which we have acquired ought not to resemble a great shop without order, and without an inventory; we ought to know what we possess, and be able to make it serve us in need.

Nothing so cements and holds together in unison all the parts of society as faith or credit, which can never be kept up unless men are under some force or necessity of honestly paying what they owe to one another.

Remember, that if thou marry for beauty thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which, perchance, will neither last nor please thee one year; and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all, for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.

A father has no right to do business or worry himself out of health, in order to keep young men and women in idleness. It is better for both father and children that they go out at once to earn their bread, and get that training which the world never spares to those who will not take it from a father.

Saved by a Load of Hay.

A Bradford (Penn.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writes: "I tell you what, boys, I've railroaded it for years and been mixed up in all kinds of disasters, but I hope to croak right here if I want to be the eye-witness again of such an awful sight as I saw a day or two ago."

The speaker was a brakeman on the Erie.

"A day or so ago," he continued, "a tall and handsome woman got into the ladies' car at Dunkirk. With her was a bright and interesting boy, possibly two years of age. The child laughed and crowed and played with the passengers. When the train left Cattaraugus the woman, who seemed nervous, got out of her seat, picked up the baby and started for the rear end of the coach. A short distance east of Cattaraugus is a long, deep gulf, over which the railroad has built a high trestle. The distance from the top of the trestle to the wagon road below is perhaps one hundred feet. A sharp and short curve leads to the trestle. As the train rushed over the gulf a woman's piercing shriek was heard. I looked and saw an object leap from the platform into the rocky gulf. That object sir, was the lady passenger, and in her arms closely clasped to her breast was her infant. I pulled the bell-cord and the train came to a halt. How it happened I cannot say, but at the time the woman jumped a load of hay, drawn by a pair of oxen, passed under the trestle. Mother and child landed squarely in the center of the hay and were thus saved from a horrible death. The farmer was so horrified that he jumped from his wagon and darted up the hill. The woman, who was not hurt in the least, said her name was Mrs. Adam Scell and her home in Michigan. She was on her way to visit friends in the oil country. Hers was indeed a miraculous escape. Mrs. Scell said that she could not explain her action. When near the car door she was seized with an insane desire to jump from the train. The farmer, as he drove along, was thinking of his dead wife and daughter. When the visitors came through the clouds, as it were, and landed on his hay he thought that the dear departed had come back to earth to revisit him.

How the Chinese Aim.

When the French troops made their first and unsuccessful advance against Sontay, some importance was attached by the special correspondents of the English papers to the circumstance that the Black Flags apparently fired low. It was pointed out that most of the bullet-wounds received by the French soldiers were found in the legs and lower parts of their bodies. Of course, the practice of firing low is one strongly urged upon the troops,, a shower of bullets being much more effective if fired low, even if it strikes the ground in front of the advancing hostile forces, than it would if sent into the air over the heads of the approaching enemy. But a rather interesting explanation is given of the reason why the Black Flags and their allies fire low by one who has had a great amount of experience with Chinese troops. He says that the bulk of the Chinese had no idea of the use of the sights on the rifles, and it is almost useless to attempt to teach them the use of such contrivances. Thus, a Chinese soldier armed with a modern rifle would never think of raising the sight of his weapon when he was called upon to use it, especially in the face of an enemy. He would fire at an object six hundred yards off with the sight down, the consequence being that the muzzle of the rifle not receiving the necessary elevation to carry the bullet over a long distance, the ball would strike or descend very close to the ground before it reaches its destination. It was also asserted that some of the Chinese soldiers actually knocked the sights off their rifles as being entirely useless.

The Nutmeg Tree.

The nutmeg tree flourishes near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries, where it remains till the fifth year, when it puts forth its first blossoms. It is then set out permanently. The trees are planted thirty feet apart in diamond order. They begin to bear in the eighth year, increasing for many years, and they pay a large profit. There is no nutmeg season. Every day of the year shows buds, blossoms and fruit, in every stage of growth to maturity. The nutmeg is a large and beautiful tree, with thick foliage and of a rich green color. The ripe fruit is singularly brilliant. The shell is glossy black, and the mace it exposes when it bursts is bright scarlet, making it one of the most beautiful of the vegetable kingdom.

The United States government has 400 John Smiths in its employ, and 800 each of Joneses and Johnsons.

RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

WONDERFUL RESURRECTION OF PEOPLE APPARENTLY DEAD.

A Woman and a Child Seemingly Dead Restored to Consciousness—Some Valuable Suggestions.

The Washington *Star* prints the following letter: My attention has been called to an article contained in your publication entitled "A Wonderful Resurrection," quoted from the London *Lancet*, relative to the case of a woman fifty-three years old who was found hanging eight minutes after she had been last seen alive, suspended by a cord which encircled her neck. When cut down the latest known appliances failed to indicate the slightest spark of life. The physician in attendance, however, resolved to try slow artificial respiratory action. In the course of ten minutes application of such action the faintest signs of returning life were observed by means of a stethoscope. The work was continued incessantly for two hours before natural breathing was sufficiently established to dispense with the artificial means. Apropos of the need of steadfast and hopeful perseverance in efforts to restore those who have apparently lost their lives by strangulation which this lesson teaches I desire to relate an incident of my own experience.

While engaged in conversation with relatives, whom I was visiting a year ago, I was abruptly interrupted by the startling information that the little five-year-old daughter of the next door neighbor had fallen into a cistern, containing rain water, and been drowned. Hurriedly proceeding to the spot I learned that the body was still lying in the water. As soon as possible it was gotten out and laid face upward on the ground, with the hands fixedly extended beyond the head, then with my hands I exerted a continuous pressure on the chest in imitation of slow breathing motion. The feet were immediately bared and a large cloth, dipped in boiling hot water, was held to the soles. In about twenty minutes from the commencement of the restorative action we were rewarded by seeing the little one breathing naturally, and in a few days she was playing around as well as ever.

On a comparison of notes it was discovered by the closest calculation that the child must have been in the water, which was three feet in depth, at least five minutes. When taken out the body was cold and rigid, the eyes set, the face of a deathly pallor, and, so far as ordinary signs indicated, resuscitation was apparently an impossibility.

In view of the surprising success attained in the case of the woman, by means of artificial respiratory action only, would it be unreasonable to presume that if the blood had been forced to circulate by the application of heat, as in the case of the child, that she might have been resuscitated in less than two hours?

The result of suffocation is a suspension of respiration. Taking for granted, as a matter of couese in all such cases, that the condition of the heart is normal, can any one say positively that asphyxia of even thirty minutes duration might not be overcome?

The possibility of resuscitation in various cases of sudden apparent dissolution, resulting from other causes than those mentioned, is well worthy of serious contemplation, in view of instances constantly occurring of persons having been buried alive through ignorance of the attendants concerning prompt and proper action. In any event, what harm can result from a practical application of the remedies suggested?

The Farmer and the Editor.

"Seems to me you don't have nothin' to do," said a farmer, walking into the sanctum of the editor, the other day.

"Well I have worked on a farm a good deal of my life, and I regard editing a so-called humorous paper as harder work than plowing corn," the editor replied.

"Oh, shucks!" exclaimed the farmer; "If I didn't have nothin' to do but sit around and write a little, and shear a good deal, I tell ye I'd be havin' a mighty easy time."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the editor, "I'll plow corn a day for you, if you'll write two columns to-day for me."

"Done," cried the farmer.

"And I'll bet you ten dollars you can't write two columns to day for me."

"Done agin. An' I'll bet yer ten dollars more yer can't plow as much as yer orter."

"I take you," the editor replied.

"What am I to write about?"

"Oh, anything, so it's funny. Remember, now, Mr. Farmer, you are to do the writing yourself." The matter must be strictly original."

"Never mind me, Mr. Editor. But look ye. You have got ter do a good job o' corn-plowin'. Do it jest like I would."

"All right."

The editor went to the farm and set a good hand whom he had hired on the way at work plowing corn. The farmer wrote a head-line which read: "Killin' tater-bugs," before the editor was out of hearing.

In the evening the editor came into his sanctum blithe and cheerful. The farmer sat at the desk, vexed and worried into anger.

"How do you feel?" asked the editor.

"Used up. Hardest day's work I ever done, an' two lines ter show fer it."

Sure enough he was but one line beyond the head-line. That line read: "Killin' tater-bugs is funny."

"Then I've won the wager."

"Yes, but I reckon I've won t'other 'un."

"No, sir! I have won both. I have plowed several acres of corn, and done it well, and I've written my two columns besides."

"Creation! How'd ye do it?"

"Just like you would. I hired a man to do the plowing, and I sat in the shade; but I wrote while I sat there, and did not sleep as you do. Fork over the twenty."

The farmer paid twenty dollars for his information, but the lesson was well learned, and as he went out he said: "Stranger, I would not be an editor if I could. It looks mighty easy, but, by Jerusalem, it ain't near so easy as settin' in the shade, an' watchin' ther hands plowin' corn. I am a fool, an' yer can say so in yer next paper, if yer want to." And that is why we write it.—*Through Mail.*

Decoction of quassia, applied to mosquito bits, constitutes an excellent remedy for the relief of the itching and irritation. When applied to the exposed portions of the body it is also a preservative against the attacks of these very disagreeable and annoying pests.

HEALTH HINTS.

It is claimed that the smoke from burning brown sugar relieves the pain of flesh wounds.

A remedy for frost bites is to rub the afflicted parts with pure oil of peppermint. It will also prevent the after effect of chilblains. Care should be taken to use only the pure oil, and not the essence of peppermint, as the essence will not have the desired effect.

Elevation of the head of the bed, by placing under each leg a block of the thickness of two bricks, is stated to be an effective remedy for cramps. Patients who have suffered at nights, crying aloud with pain, have found this plan to afford immediate, certain, permanent relief.

Arnica used for flesh wounds should always be diluted with water. Even then, it is, to some persons, a poison. First exclude the air from the wound, then apply hot or cold water, as may be most agreeable. It will soothe, allay inflammation, and in ordinary cases nature will do the rest.

Barbarities in Old Russia.

Of the barbaric features of the old Russia out of which Peter sprang the tortures attending judicial processes were the most marked, says the *Quarterly Review*. His father was considered unusually mild and gentle for a czar, and, indeed, had been named "the most debonair;" but even under his reign there were fifty official executioners in Moscow, whose hands were incessantly red with their ghastly functions. Every judicial investigation involved the infliction of horrible tortures all round—torture of suspected persons to extort confession; torture of witnesses supposed to know more than they revealed; torture of criminals to force them to betray their accomplices.

Sometimes it was inflicted by the alternate stroke of rods wielded by a couple of executioners, who kept time in hammering away at the back of the prostrate victim as smiths are accustomed to hammer at an anvil; sometimes by the horrible flail-like knout, which cut a deep furrow at every stroke, till the back was ribbed and crossed from top to bottom; sometimes by the continued dropping of boiling water on the top of the head after it had been shaved; sometimes by roasting the naked back of the accused over a fire, above which he was suspended horizontally by a wooden spit. Hanging and decapitation were the most common methods of inflicting capital punishment, when their work had not already been done in the torture-chamber; but suspension from hooks through the flesh, breaking alive on the wheel, and impalement on stakes were by no means unfrequent. Even private individuals enjoyed a large freedom to torture and kill their serfs and dependents, of which ample advantage was taken; and as late as the regency of Sophia, Peter's half-sister, a special edict was required to deprive creditors of the right to make perpetual slaves of insolvent debtors, and even to maim and kill them at their pleasure.

Remarkable Eyesight.

It is recorded by Humboldt that he was traveling in South America under conditions which rendered it necessary for the party to divide, and to reach their destination by different routes. As he and those who remained with him approached the appointed meeting place he said to the Indian guide that he wondered what had become of the others. The guide looked at him with some surprise, and pointing across a wide mountain gorge, one side of which they were traversing, replied: "There they are." Humboldt himself could see nothing but rocks and verdure, but ultimately, being assisted by the guide as to the position of the other party, succeeded in discovering them by the aid of a telescope; and then by making the guide describe the order of march and the relative positions of the several individuals, obtained proof that he actually saw them plainly with his unaided eyes. An experience of equal significance, if of a less striking character, may be had in any Highland deer forest, where deer, which are conspicuous to the eyes of the keeper, can only be seen with difficulty and uncertainty and after much pointing out of neighboring landmarks by visitors who are habitual dwellers in towns. In other words the acuteness of sight of the average citizen is much inferior to that of the average Scotch forester; while the acuteness of sight of the forester is probably much inferior to that of the savage. People are too prone to accept this as something necessary or inevitable, and to think of the forester or the savage as the possessor of some special acuteness which has been conferred upon him by training and practice, instead of thinking of the citizen as a person who by reason of unfavorable circumstances falls short of the acuteness of vision which he ought to possess.—*London Times.*

Men of High Standing.

Chang, the Chinese giant, is by no means as tall as many celebrated giants of other nations. Chang is seven feet six inches in height. Patrick Cotter, the Irish giant, was eight feet seven and one-half inches. He died in 1802. Eleazer, the Jewish giant, mentioned by Josephus as living in the reign of Vitellius, was ten feet six inches in height. William Evans, porter to Charles I., was eight feet tall. He died in 1632. Goliath, whom David slew, was nine feet four inches in height. Loushkin, drum-major of the Russian imperial guards, was eight feet five inches in height. Maximinus, the Roman emperor from 232 to 238 A. D., was eight feet six inches tall. John Middleton, who was born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the reign of James I., was nine feet six inches in height. His hand was seventeen inches long and eight and one-half inches broad. A human skeleton eight feet six inches in height is preserved in the museum of Trinity college, Dublin.

A Will in Rhyme.

A rhyming will was proved at Doctors' Commons in 1789, and ran as follows:

I give and bequeath,
When I'm laid underneath,
To my two loving sisters most dear,
The whole of my store,
Were it twice as much more,
Which God's goodness has given me here.

And that none may prevent
This my will and intent,
Or occasion the least of law-racket,
With a solemn appeal
I confirm, sign and seal
This the true act and deed of Will Jackett.

A standard rose, said to have been planted by Charlemange, 1000 years ago, is one of the great curiosities in the ancient city of Hildesheim, Hanover.

WHERE WATER IS PRIZED.

ITS VAST VALUE ON THE BURNING SANDS OF ARABIA.

One of the Most Terrible Episodes in Modern History Retold—A Horrible Story of Carnage.

The Soudan campaign, from first to last, has been a comment on the vast value of water in the East. One of the most terrible episodes ever recorded in history is the flight of the Toujote Tartars from the Russian frontiers to those of China, about a century ago. Throughout this awful journey across the pathless, waterless desert the Bashkirs and Khirghises followed on the heels of the flying Kalmucks, and the continuous trail of corpses told a fearful story of unceasing conflict and perpetual massacre. The desperate persistence of the escaping hosts in pushing on was equaled by the frenzied cruelty of those who pursued them, until the scenes of carnage and brutality that ensued were such that it seemed as "if a nation of madmen were flying before a nation of fiends." But the horrible climax was only reached at the end of their 2,000 miles of disastrous pilgrimage, when, after a loss of 400,000 of their number, the Kalmucks, mad from thirst, came in sight of the lake of Tengis. Hundreds of the pursuers and pursued had already lost their reason from their dreadful sufferings. Thousands were being borne along upon camels and horses, helplessly exhausted by two days' want of water. But as soon as the lake came in view of the Bashkirs and Kalmucks alike seemed to forget their pitiless hatreds, and the vast hosts, reduced now to about 200,000, rushed in a body with frantic eagerness to the anticipated solace. In De Quincey's pages the story is told with consummate tragic force. The Chinese emperor, happening with a force of cavalry to be at the very spot, saw what was happening, and sent out soldiers to protect his returning subjects. But there was time enough before the horsemen reached the scene for one of the most ferocious conflicts ever recorded against man. In the general rush toward the saving water all discipline and command were lost—all attempts to preserve a rearguard neglected—the wild Bashkirs rushed in among the encumbered people and slaughtered them by wholesale, and almost without resistance. Screams and tumultuous shouts proclaimed the progress of the massacre; but none heeded, none halted—all alike, with faces blackened by the heat and with tongues drooping from the mouth, continued with maniacal haste toward the lake. The Bashkir was affected by the same misery as the wretched Kalmuck, and into the lake the whole vast bodies of enemies rushed, forgetful of all things but one instinct. The absorption of their thoughts in one maddening appetite lasted for a single half-hour, but in the next arose a final scene of parting vengeance. Far and wide the waters of the solitary lake were instantly dyed red with blood. Here rode a party of savage Bashkirs hewing off heads as fast as the swathes fall before the mower's scythe; there stood unarmed Kalmucks in a death grapple with their detested foes, both up to their middle in water. Every moment the lake grew more polluted, and yet every moment fresh hosts came up to the water and rushed in, not able to resist their frantic thirst, and swallowing large draughts visibly contaminated with slaughter. Wherever the lake was shallow enough to allow of men raising their heads above the surface there, for scores of acres, were to be seen all forms of ghastly fear, of agonizing struggle, of spasm and death—revenge and the lunacy of revenge—until the martial spectators, of whom there were not a few, averted their eyes with horror as they rode down to the lake to the rescue of the hapless fugitives.

Every desert bears witness against itself in the warning skeletons of man and beast which lie scattered up and down its surface. All the poetry of the nations who live upon the frontiers of these pitiless wastes gathers round the spring and the well. It was at the Wells of Teb and of Tamanieb that the Arabs fought their fiercest. To abandon the spring is significant of loss of country. A civilized race would rally for its last struggle round its capital; the Arab reserves his most desperate courage for the conflict round the water. The sand is the Arab's ocean, the oases are his ports, and with all the accuracy of ships' courses they steer their way over the trackless wastes. To be betrayed from the straight line by a mirage, or driven from it by attack of enemies, or delayed upon the road by sand storms, may, as in the case of a vessel at sea, compel the voyager to make for some other port than that which he had started. But the sun or the stars are always there, and for the rest what better compass does the Bedouin ask than his camel's amazing power of scent? The dromedary's nose is a needle that never needs readjustment. No accidental attractions make it unfaithful to its duty. A fearful peril attaches, nevertheless, to any serious deviation from the shortest route; for even these hardened "children of the desert" find the passage from one spring to the next as much as their power of endurance can bear, and are accustomed to time them so exactly that as often as not they arrive at their journey's end with water-bottle and strength alike exhausted. After days of solitude and utter silent traveling perpetually in a centre of an unbroken circle of blistering sand, the relief of green palm fronds, of human voices, of rest, must be such a rapture as almost to indemnify the Arab for all the drawbacks of his hard life; and no wonder that the word "water" is the darling of all his language. Just as in the far West men buy and sell water claims as if they were mines in full work, and appraise each other's estates not by the stock that grazes upon them, or the harvests gathered from them, but by the water-rights that go with them, so in these oriental countries of desert and torrid sun, clans measure their wealth by the flow of water within their boundaries, and the importance of all grounds by the amount of irrigating power involved in the issue. Every stream might be a Pactolus, so precious is it; every pool a Bethesda, so great is its virtues. To compass the wonder-working thing, all energies, whether of individual or of community, are fiercely employed; and prized above all that Arabs possess is the tribal right of access to a certain spring, or the privilege of encampment by a special well.

A man in Kansas conceived the notion of removing the tombstones from his family plot to the roof of his house, where they stand in a row of seven along the ridgepole.

Only one-seventh of the inhabitants of the 10,000,000 square miles over which Britain's flag floats in triumph are Christians.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

Shut to the lattice; make it fast;
The wind has turned austere and cold;
And, borne upon the funeral blast,
The first dead leaf's poor corpse behold.

Last month the land was gemmed with sheaves,
And clothed in multitudinous green;
Now, shivering under waning leaves,
The furrows gape, the forests lean.

The year's warm life, the honest sun,
Is swooning; more and more we see
The silent landscape's skeleton,
The woodland's grim anatomy.

Turn to the town, its crowded time,
Its fading hopes, its arts and cheats,
Deceit and grasping, hate and crime,
The heartless gloom of cruel streets.

There is no path but terrors haunt,
Desire is still the door to sin;
Without you hear the curse of want,
Possession's sated yawn, within.

Consoles us not Contentment's priest
Who nods by Hope's eternal grave;
Day springs not in his dawnless east,
Life ceases when we cease to crave.

Honors and riches will not count,
Nor Love, for all his rapturous toys;
On things of sense the wise will mount
A ladder of exhausted joys.

The few who reach the summit sphere
Report fair fields—a glad surprise
For those who hear with chastened ear—
And watered groves of Paradise;

Rising in mist the enchanted streams
Flow under trees that bloom and bend;
Clean floods that shine in fairy beams,
Without a burden, bar or end.

Ah, stream of life! ah, magic light!
Dreamed of by these, enjoyed by those;
And—somewhere in the infinite—
The tideless Ocean of Repose.

—*A. G. Keene.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A morning call—"Get up!"

The bell of the evening—The supper bell.

A well-fed waiter is not necessarily fed on water.

Why do old maids wear mittens?—To keep off the chaps.

"How shall I sleep?" asks a correspondent. Without snoring, and on your own side of the bed.

"My bow is all unstrung," warbles a fair poetess. Wonder if her beau had been out on a racket.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A man without any bones is now being exhibited through New Jersey. He is probably a tired base ball umpire.—*Chicago Sun.*

An exchange asks "How to remove paint." We have found that a coat-sleeve will take a good deal of it off.—*New York Mail and Express.*

In Uruguay there has not been a business failure for two years and a half. Who would have thought of looking in Uruguay for big advertisers?

An uptown man recently dislocated his jaw by yawning. His wife was probably telling him what she had bought that day while shopping.—*New York Journal.*

A

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1884.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is th time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than eve.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

—The fall of Khartoum has been reported for several days, and now the British general Gordon is reported to have been killed while passing from Khartoum to Berber.

—The shock of an earthquake was felt on the 12th inst. in New Hampshire and Canada. In some places it caused alarm, breaking window glass and shaking up things generally.

FAIRS.—The second annual fruit fair of Caldwell and adjoining counties will be held in Lenoir on Thursday, the 25th inst.

—The 'hard roads of Kentucky' which are easy roads to travel, are said to have cost from two thousand to three thousand dollars per mile, and a good investment at that.

—Cholera is spreading in the city of Paris. Precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country, at all seapert towns.

—While the election passed off with comparative quiet throughout the United States, bloody election riots are reported to have taken place in the Mexican States of Coahuila and Nueva Leone; towns are full of dead and wounded of both sides; the rioting is attributed to the attempt to coerce citizens by the use of troops at the polls.

N. C. STATE ELECTION.—General Scales has been elected by about 22,000 majority and the Democrats have elected out of the 120 representatives 100 members, leaving the Republicans with about twenty. In the Senate the Democrats have elected out of the 50 Senators 44, leaving the Republicans with six in that branch of the Legislature.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—There remains no doubt of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks as President and Vice President of the United States, they having received 219 electoral votes, 201 being required for an election. Every Southern State and in the North and West, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and Indiana, cast their electoral votes for the Democratic candidates.

In Massachusetts, Butler divided the Democratic vote, losing it for Cleveland. In other Northern and Western States Republican money it is said, had its influence.

U. S. CONGRESS.—As far as the result has been ascertained, says the Raleigh *Evening Visiter*, the next U. S. Senate will stand 38 Republicans, 35 Democrats and two Readjusters, with one Senator in doubt (Illinois). The next House of Representatives will stand 180 Democrats and 141 Republicans.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for December contains one of the prettiest steel plates ever issued in this magazine, entitled "Sleeping Love." It is above the ordinary magazine engravings. All the other engravings are of the best class, indicating untiring enterprise in the management of this, one of the oldest of the ladies' monthlies. Christian Reid has a complete Christmas story in her usual interesting vein, besides the growing interest in the "Story of an Elopement." It is seldom so much talent is shown in a single number of a monthly. Helen Mathers' story is well sustained. During the coming year the literary attractions of *Godey's Lady's Book* will be largely multiplied. The Two Hundred Dollar Prize Story will appear in the January number, which will also be accompanied by a Christmas card and several special features. The Magazine has never done so much for its subscribers as it is doing now, and the large increase in its patronage is well deserved. Now is the time to subscribe; $2.00 a year.

—It is said that it actually cost the Republican $1,600,000 to carry Ohio in the State election and $600,000 to carry Maine.

—When Noah was in the Ark young Ham was always playing tricks on the old gentleman. One day he told his sea-faring father that there was water in the cellar and that they had all caught cold! Then it dawned on Noah that he had omitted to secure a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which he always used.

FIRE AT GOLDSBORO.—On Monday Goldsboro was visited with a disastrous fire, destroying twenty-seven buildings from Borden's Cotton Yard to Weil's.

The Raleigh *Chronicle* says: The fire originated in Borden's cotton yard yesterday about 2:30 p. m., and was caused by a boy's cigarette applied to a bale of cotton. The starting point was near Mr. Kornegay's residence. Kornegay's machine shop, Denmark's mill—and 27 houses in all were consumed.

The loss is estimated at $300,000, between half and two-thirds of which, it it estimated, was insured. The property destroyed was the most valuable in the town, among them that of the large *Messenger* newspaper office, amounting to $18,000, only a small part of which was insured.

Sixty Thousand People.

The board of directors of the State Exposition met yesterday, and heard Secretary Fries' report, and discussed plans for the final closing up of the affairs of the Exposition.

The Secretary's report expresses thanks to Col. Haas for the low rate of passenger travel, to Maj. Winder for his special car for the accommodation of Senator Hawley, to Primrose (who it will be recalled, has not received a cent for his labor); to Gen. Lewis; Chief of the bureau of protection; to Mr. Patrick for clerical work, and to members of committees.

There were 154 permites given to exhibitors. The actual number of exhibitors is much greater than this, because many private exhibits were included in the county exhibits.

The Secretary's estimate of the number of persons who paid entrance fee so far as the returns have been made—is between 55,000 and 60,000. —*Raleigh Chronicle.*

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN THIS STATE.—The first Congressional District will be represented by Mr. Skinner; his majority will be over 2,000. D.

The second District will be represented by J. E. O'Hara (col.) by a majority of 3,000. R.

The third district will be represented by Mr. W. J. Green, of Cumberland county; his majority about 1,500. D.

The fourth District will be represented by Gen. W. R. Cox, of Wake; his majority will be about 5,000. D.

The fifth district will be represented by James W. Reid, of Rockingham, by a majority of 2,000. D.

The sixth District will be represented by Hon. R. T. Bennett, with a majority of about 2,000. D.

The seventh District will be represented by John S. Henderson, with a majority of about 1,500.

The eighth District will be represented by W. H. H. Cowles, with a majority of 2,000. D.

The ninth District will be represented by Thomas Johnson, with a majority of about 1,500. D.

NORTH CAROLINA AT NEW ORLEANS.—Last week a train of twenty freight cars left Raleigh for New Orleans direct, loaded with articles for the North Carolina exhibit there. There are thousands of these articles. The packing in boxes and in the cars has been going on steadily ever since the close of the exposition. The result is that the collective exhibit will be taken to New Orleans in such shape that, on arriving there this week, it will be unpacked and in place long before the "World's Exposition and Cotton Centennial" begins, December 16th. Monday Mr. Frank B. Dancy and Mr. S. G. Worth, assisted by Messrs. Thos. C. Harris, T. K. Bruner, Thos. P. Clarke and Armstrong, leave for New Orleans. Messrs. W. E. Hidden and Dr. J. A. Blum are already in New Orleans. These gentlemen will have charge of the exhibit, under direction of Mr. Montford McGhee, Mr P. M. Wilson and Dr. Dabney. The two last named have charge of the entire department of National and State exhibits.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The President to-day appointed Otis P. G. Clarke, of Rhode Island, to be commissioner of pensions, vice Dudley resigned, and Calvin B. Walker, of Indiana, at present second deputy commissioner, to be first deputy commissioner vice Clarke promoted.

Secretary McCulloch said recently in reply to an inquiry on the subject, that he does not deem it expedient to call for any more bonds at present.

The Department of State has directed United States consuls-general at London and Paris to appoint medical examiners to inspect all vessels leaving English and French ports for this country, with a view of preventing the introduction of cholera.

The Treasury Department to-day issued a circular to customs officers, as foreshadowed last night, prohibiting the landing in this country of old rags shipped from infected foreign countries after Nov. 20.

DEPRESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.—A very complete report of the condition of manufacturing industries in this city, shows that many thousand operatives are idle. The streets of Manayunk, a very important manufacturing suburb, are full of idle men. Over 6,000 persons are out of work. Half of this number are men; the remainder is composed of women, girls and boys. All have been thrown out of employment since midsummer by the shutting down of the coton and woolen mills that have always been the mainstay of the masses.—*Times.*

—Only brain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause nervous exhaustion, etc. The Pastile treatment is a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., sent *free* on trial.

Gubernatorial Vote.

	Jarvis	Buxton	Scales	York
FIRST DISTRICT.				
Beaufort	1,717	1,743	2,016	1,681
Carteret	982	705	983	574
Camden	631	523	699	564
Chowan	626	854		
Currituck	988	326	978	413
Dare	283	265		
Gates	1,009	518	1,183	704
Hertford	959	1,131	1,129	1,305
Hyde	799	592		
Martin	1,386	1,295	1,576	1,234
Pamlico	584	386	748	605
Pasquotank	573	1,052	898	1,239
Perquimans	749	979		
Pitt	2,228	1,771	2,436	2,285
Tyrrell	410	353	488	335
Washington	621	950	648	1,072
Totals	14,545	13,443		
SECOND DISTRICT.				
Bertie	1,188	1,721	1,614	1,823
Craven	1,190	2,816		
Edgecombe	1,723	3,470	1,695	3,316
Greene	863	950	1,046	1,094
Halifax	1,775	2,426		
Jones	575	796	746	755
Lenoir	1,088	1,370	1,620	1,399
Northampton	1,512	2,041	1,733	2,351
*Vance	988	1,482	1,155	1,612
*Warren	947	2,172	1,146	2,142
Wilson	1,573	1,389	2,135	1,493
Totals	13,422	20,633		
THIRD DISTRICT.				
Bladen	1,278	1,530	1,426	1,511
Cumberland	2,079	2,162	2,479	2,159
Duplin	1,963	1,214	2,239	1,174
Harnett	995	724	1,254	722
Moore	1,452	1,397	1,797	1,426
Onslow	1,035	530	1,284	472
Pender	998	1,246	1,215	1,240
Sampson	2,108	1,638		
Wayne	2,330	2,233	2,796	2,600
Totals	14,258	12,674		
FOURTH DISTRICT.				
Alamance	1,447	1,277	1,629	1,245
Chatham	2,159	1,888	2,481	1,671
*Durham	1,158	921	1,576	1,196
Franklin	2,034	1,998	2,130	1,987
Johnston	2,063	1,707	2,801	1,826
Nash	1,556	1,367	1,837	1,528
*Orange	1,159	986	1,670	1,001
Wake	4,280	4,648	4,772	4,278
Totals	15,856	14,792	18,896	14,782
FIFTH DISTRICT.				
Caswell	1,446	2,790	1,550	1,603
Forsyth	1,765	1,796	2,101	1,877
*Granville	1,822	2,040	2,199	204
Guilford	2,251	2,248	2,491	2,208
Person	1,308	1,103	1,490	1,082
Rockingham	2,361	1,502	2,443	1,577
Stokes	1,181	966	1,329	1,027
Surry	1,370	959	1,371	1,433
Totals	13,504	12,404		
SIXTH DISTRICT.				
Anson	1,632	995	1,896	1,084
Brunswick	702	896	921	926
Cabarrus	1,465	1,057	1,903	953
Columbus	1,577	922	1,867	923
Mecklenburg	3,289	3,206	3,727	3,040
New Hanover	1,359	2,349	1,751	2,879
Richmond	1,340	1,739	1,958	1,675
Robeson	2,253	1,934	2,361	1,992
Stanly	873	606	1,100	614
Union	1,481	880	1,838	620
Totals	15,971	14,584	19,322	14,706
SEVENTH DISTRICT.				
Catawba	1,867	619	2,303	650
Davidson	1,745	1,887	1,954	2,072
Davie	913	898	1,067	1,107
Iredell	2,346	1,603	2,679	1,708
Montgomery	695	898	901	926
Randolph	1,976	1,834	2,044	1,828
Rowan	1,979	1,359	2,636	1,372
Yadkin	926	1,153	952	1,213
Totals	12,441	10,251	14,536	10,876
EIGHTH DISTRICT.				
Alexander	792	375	943	351
Alleghany	514	247	595	403
Ashe	1,027	1,032		
Burke	1,074	816	1,278	995
Caldwell	971	419	1,251	420
Cleveland	1,691	544	2,030	612
Gaston	1,097	1,127	1,385	934
Linclon	902	763	1,162	753
Watauga	672	552	759	624
Wilkes	1,480	1,548		
Totals	10,220	7,423		
NINTH DISTRICT.				
Buncombe	1,925	1,566	2,665	1,941
Cherokee	748	643	505	594
Clay	356	181	368	205
*Grayham	217	62	268	137
Haywood	859	440	1,184	744
Henderson	646	843	782	977
Jackson	666	215	713	345
Macon	789	267	708	493
Madison	937	1,089	1,087	1,388
Mitchell	497	963	635	1,148
McDowell	771	578	851	638
Polk	330	429	446	481
Rutherford	1,204	1,218		
Swain	404	67	494	158
Transylvania	390	284	460	323
Yancey	680	418	740	662
Totals	11,509	9263		

*The vote given in these counties is the Bennett and Dockery vote of 1882.

Total vote 1880, for Jarvis, 121,827; for Buxton, 115,590; majority for Jarvis, 6,237.

The Pension List.

The Secretary of the Interior has received the annual report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1884 The report is dated November 10th, and is signed by W. W. Dudley, commissioner. It stated that there were at the close of the year 323,756 pensioners, classified as follows: 218,956 army invalids, 57,868 army widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 2,616 navy invalids; 1,938 navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 3,898 survivors of the war of 1812, and 1952 widows of those who served in that war. There were added to the roll during the year the names of 34,192 new pensioners, and the names of 1,221, whose pensions had been previously dropped, were restored to the roll, making an aggregate of 34,413 pensions added during the year. During the year the names of 16,315 were dropped from the roll for various causes, leaving a net increase to the number on the roll of 19,098. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was $10,675, and the aggregate annual value of all the pensions was $344,566,000, an increase over the like value for the previous year of $221,140,892. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $56,908,597, exceeding the annual value of pensions several millions of dollars, which represents the first payments generally in the new claims and known as the arrears of pensions. The amount paid during the year to the 31,207 new pensioners was $23,413,815, and there remained in the hands of the several pension agents 7,202 cases of this class unpaid, in which there was due $,949,090. In the aggregate, since 1861, 927,922 claims have been allowed. The commissioner says that at the rate the claims have been filled for the past few years, the close of the year, 1884 will undoubtedly show one million claims filed for pensions since 1861. Since that year the total amount disbursed is $678,346,834.

—In 1840, when Harrison ran against Van Buren, there was a difference in the vote in Maine of only 411, in Michigan of 1,835, in Pennsylvania of 1,345 in a total vote of 277,097, and in Virginia of 1,392. Between Clay and Polk in 184- there were differences in Louisiana of 701 votes, in New Jersey, 823, and in Tennessee, Polk's home, Clay led him by just 113 votes. In 1848 between Taylor and Cass, the difference between votes for the two was, in Alabama, 981; in Delaware, 223; in Iowa, 1,009; in Mississippi, 615, and in Virginia, 1,462.

—Why suffer with MALARIA? **Emory's Standard Cure Pills** are infallible, never fail to cure the most obstinate cases; purely vegetable, contain no quinine, mercury, or poisons of any kind; pleasant to take, sugar-coated. All druggists—25 and 50 Cents.

—The Wilmington *Review* says: It is reported by those who are entirely competent to know, that the Cape Fear river has not been so low within the memory of the oldest inhabitant as it is now. In many places it is so low that it can be waded with ease and with but little inconvenience or difficulty.

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR

YOUNG FOLKS.

ATTRACTIONS FOR 1884-5.

No printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be "Can we afford ***not*** to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To-day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"**His Own Fault,**" a serial story for boys, by the popular author, **J. T. Trowbridge.**

"**Personally Conducted,**" illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By **Frank R. Stockton.**

"**Historic Girls,**" a companion series to "Historic Boys." By **E. S. Brooks.**

"**Ready for Business**": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By **G. J. Manson.**

"**Driven Back to Eden,**" a serial. By **E. P. Roe.**

"**Talks to Young Folks,**" a series of popular papers, by **H. H. (Helen Jackson).**

"**Among the Law-makers,**": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By **Edmund Alton.**

"**Davy and the Goblin,**" a very funny serial story by a new writer, **Chas. Carryl.**

Short Stories by **Louisa M. Alcott.**

"**The Progress of Invention**"; "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Crossbow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by **Chas. E. Bolton.**

"**Art Work for Young Folks**"; papers on decorative handicraft, by **Chas. G. Leland.**

"**Sheep or Silver?**" a story of Texan life. By the late **Rev. William M. Baker.**

"**A Garden of Girls,**" being six short stories for girls, by **Six Leading Writers.**

"**Tales of Two Continents**": stories of adventure, by **H. H. Boyesen.**

"**Cartoons for Boys and Girls,**" funny pictures, by **St. Nicholas Artists.**

"**From Bach to Wagner**": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By **Agatha Tunis.**

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Allice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

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☞ Call at the splendid parlor rooms in Lemly and Buxton block, Liberty Street.

JOHN F. SCHAUB, Merchant Tailor.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1884.—4w

THE CENTURY

IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Papers on the Civil War.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

The Battle of Bull Run,

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A New Novel by W. B. Howells.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. The story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

The New North-West,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

Astronomy, Architect, and History,

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

Progress in Sanitary Draining;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Goose, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

John Burroughs

will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY *may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howell's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.*

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GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
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LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they purify the blood and put new life in a broken-down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 15 Cts. a Box, or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOWER, Harmony Grove, Ga.——Emory's Little Cathartic are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.——I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.——They are excellent.—R. BENSON, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills, a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 Cents a Box. STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

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THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October

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Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS. BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

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Salem, N. C., August 1884.

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FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those Diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

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Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 32 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful edifice is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

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FALL AND WINTER, 1884.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESLAE MERCHANTS,

BUYERS OF DRIED FRUIT

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

WINSTON, N. C.

We are now receiving our second

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

which is the most complete we have ever had and consist partly of

200 cases Boots and Shoes, 50 cases Hats and Caps, 15 cases Prints, 10 cases Bleached and fine Brown Domestics, 8 cases Dress Goods, 4 cases Linseys, 10 cases Jeans, 6 cases Flannels, 50 cases Notions and Hosiery, 5 cases Shirts, 3 bales Ticking, 50 bales Plaids, 50 bales Arista and Cedar Falls Sheeting, 5 bales heavy Drilling, 300 Shawls and Cloaks, 100 Overcoats, 100 pieces Table oil Cloths, 600 Suits Clothing, 50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin, 100 barrels Sugar, 100 Bags Coffee, 200 Kegs Nails, 25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes, 50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Forks, 50 dozen Mann's Axes, 3000 lbs. Sole Leather, 500 Sacks Salt, 50 barrels Syrup, 25 barrels Fish, 50 barrels Oil, Paints, Drugs, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other Staple Hardware, Ralph's Scruff, Gail & Ax's Snuff.

Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

The best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Retail Department.

Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk, Black Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods, Gilbert Dress Flannels, Sack Flannels, assorted colors, Red, white, blue and grey Flannels, Colored and white Cotton Flannels, Merino Underwear, Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods, Ladies Cloaks and Shawls, " Jerseys, " Waterproof Cloaking, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hosiery, Prints, Cretones, Furniture Prints, Shelf and Table Oil Cloth, Ladies Felt and Velveteen Skirts, Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets, Velveteen, Trimming Silk, Ribbons, Buttons, Ornaments and a great variety of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Corsets, corset Stays, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Combs, Brushes, Handkerchiefs and Ties, Satchels, colored and white Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 3-4 and 1-4 brown and bleached Domestic, Fancy Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, Lonsdale Cambrics bleached and unbleached Domestics, White Bed Blankets and white Counterpanes, very cheap, Rubber Cloaks and Overshoes, T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, Quilts and Comforts and

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10 Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11 Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12 Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

WOOD.—Those who wish to pay for the PRESS in wood, will please bring it.

—Only five weeks till Christmas.

—Charles Stockton has gone to California.

—The Public Square is fairly littered with fallen leaves.

—The forest trees are not quite so brilliant as usual this year.

Mrs. Lewis Winkler left for her home in California on Tuesday.

—Mrs. W. H. Hall is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Foster, Wilmington.

At Wednesday evening's prayer meeting, Rev. T. M. Rights addressed the audience.

—The tobacco factory of Messrs. Babinson & Ebert, in this place, is nearing completion.

—Ed. Powers is putting up a neat cottage on the corner of West and Poplar streets.

—The walnut crop is almost a failure. Here and there a bushel or so can be gathered.

—New Moon on the 17th, 12:50 in the afternoon. Bright moonlight at Thanksgiving.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

QUARTS, PINTS AND STANDS at the Salem Bookstore.

—Next Thursday, 27th, is Thanksgiving. Service in the Moravian church at the usual hour.

—After continued dry and dusty weather, we have a light rain Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Dr. Blum will leave this week for New Orleans, in the interest of the North Carolina exhibit.

The public schools, as far as we can learn, are well attended in the several districts in this county.

—A few turnips have shown themselves in the market, but the crop is almost a complete failure.

—The November number of the *Academy* is issued. It will appear regularly hereafter the first of the month.

—The Indian summer has been beautiful this year, only marred by the unpleasant dust. Mornings cool and bracing, and the afternoons warm and pleasant.

—Several farmers of this vicinity made trips to the mountains for apples and chestnuts. Apples are sold at 75 cents and a dollar a bushel, but chestnuts are scarce and wormy.

—The Democrats of Waughtown had a rousing time in honor of the National and State victory. The "anvil boom" was the loudest and most startling ever heard about here.

—The teachers of the colored school, Mrs. Dore and Miss Reed, have opened their school again with a full attendance. This is the 5th year of their teaching in this place.

—Waughtown Public School is in a flourishing condition. The attendance has been as high as 70. This speaks well for Waughtown and vicinity. F. D. L. Messer is the teacher.

—Tinker Hairston was killed and Francis Marshall severely scalded, by the explosion of a boiler at the Box Mountain Saw Mill, in Salem Chapel township, Friday. Both colored men.—*Leader.*

—Sam'l Sides is teacher at Eden Chapel Public School. Jacob Sides at Pleasant Fork. Ed. Sides at Friedberg. H. L. Beckerdite at Hopewell.

—If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if faithful hearts, we must love; if powerful muscles, we must labor; if we would get rid of a bad cough, we must take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SALEM HOTEL.—This well known establishment was sold to Dr. Z. Swift, late of Florida, for $5,000. It is now open for the traveling public. Dr. Swift will make improvements from time to time, and keep up its reputation as a well kept house.

—A grand jolification took place at Kernersville on Monday night last. The town was ablaze with illuminations and torches, and the Democrats were jubilant over their State and National victory. It was a beautiful sight and everything passed off without accident.

—Farmers are almost done sowing wheat. It is said there will be a considerable falling off in acreage, on account of the drouth. Some of the wheat up, but does not look well. Several farmers will sow after the rain, even as late as the middle of December. Some years late sown crops do as well as any.

Last Sunday was a memorial day among the Moravians, commemorating "The powerful experience of the Brethren (at Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1741) that Jesus is the chief Shepherd and Head of the Church." It was also the anniversary of the consecration of the present Salem church building in 1800. The early service was held at 9:30. Rev. T. M. Rights, of the Cherokee Indian Mission, preached an excellent sermon at 10:30. Lovefeast at 2 p. m, and Communion at night.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.—This is the second week of the Fall term of Superior Court, his Honor Judge McRae presiding. There are 127 cases upon the criminal docket, and 52 cases upon the civil. Many of the cases upon the former were minor offences. In the case of Thos. Lee, Albert Davis and Abram Watkins, a verdict of manslaughter was agreed upon, and they were sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years each. Woodson Don, for carrying concealed weapons, goes to jail for 30 days. Dick Cain, a. and b. with deadly weapon, goes up for six months. Joe Gibbons, A. L. Stipe, H. L. Shore and G. D. Shore, affray. G. D. Shore not guilty. H. L. Shore and Gibbons, $5.00 each and costs.—*Leader.*

Ladies' Medical Adviser.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex by a treatment AT HOME. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 cents. Postal Note or 2-cent Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Nov. 15th, 1884:

James Anderson, J C. Bain, Jno. Brown, Jackson Cruse, Miss Lou H. Frayser, Cora Field, Miss Mollie Griffith, Martha M. Gaither, Miss Jennie Johnson, Jackson & Rose, James W. Myers, Henrietta Petree, Mary Ann Ryan, Chiss Robinson, Mrs. Mary Stafford, Lewis Sours, (col.), Miss Sarah Zinks.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C., Nov. 18.

After receiving the latest election returns, our vicinity is like unto a great sea after a storm; all is smooth and calm, while one party is "ticlked and pleased" the other is not much displeased, all hoping for a better future with a change of officials.

The dry weather continues, our farmers are doing all they can sowing wheat, hoping to get through by Christmas. We have 2 farmers who have not sown any wheat yet. They say, I have wheat enough to do me two years and will not sow unless it rains; perhaps that is a correct conclusion, but we would rather sow and trust to providence for future showers.

N. W. Beeson & Co., speak of selling or leasing their mill and shops and removing to Lexington, Davidson county, to go into business.

Some four or five plantations have changed hands near here, in the last few weeks, whole sales amounting to about $9,000, all cash sales, purchasers generally from the North and West.

Notwithstanding the great amount of money used by both great National parties in the recent election, there is yet some money in the hands of private individuals.

Dr. S. S. Wood, of New Orleans, has been a few days here with friends; will soon leave for his home going by way of Florida, he says our winters are too cool for him.

C. E. M. Raper is teaching the public school in district No. 94, Davidson county, term 2½ months. Miss Maggie D. Raper commenced a 4½ months term in district No. 1, Forsyth county, on the 10th inst. Miss Lula Lee Raper commenced a term 5 months on the 17th, at district of No. 11, Davidson county.

—Mr. Arthurs Winslow, of Boston, Mass. has been induced to make his home in North Carolina by the display of our undeveloped resources at the recent State Exposition. The Raleigh *Chronicle* says that Mr. Nelson although a Bostonite is a native North Carolinian and that his mother was a Wilmington lady. The Fayetteville *Observer* corrects the statement and says Mr. Winslow is the son of the late Lt. Frank Winslow, who married Miss Mary Nelson of that place. Miss Nelson was the daughter of the late Frank Brown, of Wilmington, and a granddaughter of Duncan McRae. Mr. Winslow was born in Salem, N. C., where his mother was spending the summer at his birth.

—Don't forget the bargains in Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles at the Salem Bookstore for the next six weeks.

—Just received, a lot of
HOLMES' READERS,
SANDFORD'S ARITHMETICS,
COPY BOOKS,
INK, PENS and PAPER,
at the Salem Bookstore.

Forsyth County Sunday School Convention.

The sixth annual session of the Forsyth County Sunday School Convention met in the Baptist Church last Thursday. Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D. in the chair and E. A. Ebert acting as Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. C. L. Rights. At the roll call twenty schools out of the thirty-seven were represented, making a total attendance of 38 delegates, six ministers and six townships Vice-Presidents.

During the session Dr. Wiley offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the Executive Committee be instructed to endeavor to open a County Normal School for the instruction and improvement of Teachers and Superintendents in the Protestant Methodist Church, Winston, on the 1st Thursday in May, 1885.

2nd, That persons wishing to take part in same be asked to give their names in at the meeting.

Quite a number present responded to the resolutions and we feel assured that the Normal will have a successful opening.

Dr. Wiley was re-elected President and all the present vice-Presidents were re-elected with the exception of J. N. S. Doub, removed from the county, and A. E. Pfaff was elected in his stead. E. A. Ebert remains the Secretary and Dr F. H. Johnston the Treasurer. The former Executive Committee was also re-elected.

Interesting addresses were made by members present and the work in the county shows a marked improvement from year to year.

From the Secretary's minutes we gather a few figures showing the extent and result of the Sunday School work for the past year. Number of schools in county, 37; of which 27 are open all the year, and 11 from 5 to 8 months. Officers and teachers, 387; adult scholars, 1,281; intermediate, 876; primary, 815; total number of scholars, 2,947; total membership, 3,313; increase since last year, 342, and four new schools added. [The Secretary states that the increase is in the 37 schools over last year's report, but when the four new schools which have been organized this year are deducted, the increase is only 112.] Teachers meetings, 9; Reviews, 11; Normal class, 11; Intermediate series, 29; Visitations, 2; Received into church, 178; Benevolent and missionary contributions, $230. 47; money expended in Sunday School work, $371.81, and that six schools gave $118.05 of the amount. —*Sentinel.*

Senator Bayard's Wise Words.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 6.—Senator Bayard talked most impressively to an interviewer to-day. He takes it for granted that Cleveland has won beyond peradventure. He said: "The thing that I really feel the most at this time is the capacity of our republican form of government to right itself in the presence of great dangers. Being firmly convinced as I am that this election was a crisis for the American people and their government, I am deeply impressed with the strength of the moral forces that have vindicated themselves and prevailed. It is a time, therefore, of congratulation, not only to those whose votes have prevailed, but to that large minority who have been overcome, because the victory has been gained without the employment of a single force abhorent to the true principles of good government, and really in opposition to those forces that have insidiously grown to strength in an era of war and excitement.

"Independent of the individual agencies employed in the contest the new majority are logically bound to walk in the pathway of reform Economies must be instituted, a purer and better political morality must be practiced and the great popular powers of government be exercised in a broader spirit and less under the control and domination of selfish individual and class interests.

"In short, I think our countrymen of all parties, all classes and races may congratulate themselves that the ship of state has righted herself in the midst of a heavy sea and that what has been accomplished by that is not to be narrowed to individual or party benefit, but will be found to be salutary and beneficial to the public health and general welfare."

Vanderbilt Congratulates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Yesterday the following letter was received by the Governor from William H. Vanderbilt, one of the most prominent business men of the country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7th, 1884.

To the Hon. Grover Cleveland—My Dear Sir: I congratulate you and the people of the whole country upon your election to the Presidency of the United States. You owe your election in my opinion to the fact that the people believed you to be an honest man and not to any particular efforts made by any faction of either the Democratic or Republican parties.

The independent men who care more for good government than for parties or individuals have made you their choice because they were convinced that your administration would not be for the benefit of any political organization or favored person, but for the interests of the whole people.

This is just the result which is most desired. We have reached the time when party amounts to little. The country is above all and wants an honest government by honest men. The belief that we will find it in you has led to your election.

Yours, very truly,
W. H. VANDERBILT.

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send FREE for ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

Chairman Battle's Address.

DEM. STATE EX. COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8, 1884.

To the Democratic voters of North Carolina:

The committee you selected in convention on the 25th day of June last to conduct the campaign then about to open are sure that you will not think it amiss for them, now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away and they can estimate the extent of the great victory you have achieved, to offer their congratulations to you upon the results.

Realizing the momentous character of the contest in which you were engaged, unaided by help from outside, by fair, honest work you have won victory far beyond the expectations of us all. Our adversaries boasted that they would carry the State for their candidate for Governor and Presidential electors. Instead of that they are beaten by a larger majority than has been given against any men since the organization of the Republican party in the State. They hoped by divisions among you and with the aid of so-called Liberals and Independents, to carry the legislature and secure the election of a Republican to the United States Senate. Instead, the Legislature is Democratic by more than two-thirds.

From official returns from many counties it can fairly be inferred that our majorities have been increased by an average of nearly 200 votes to the county and it can safely be estimated that Scales and Cleveland have carried the State by majorities not far from 25,000 voters; and many of our counties will, for the first time in years, be represented by Democrats in one or both houses of the general assembly. This is glory enough for North Carolina.

But now, for the first time since the war and reconstruction, we are to have a Democrat for President of the United States, for it is now generally conceded that Grover Cleveland has been elected to that high office. Every Southern State, moved by a conviction that the Republican party has determined, if successful, to force civil rights upon us, has given him a majority, and the Northern States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, convinced that a change of administration was necessary, have given their votes for Cleveland and reform.

You have been kept anxious about the election in several of these States by false reports of results in some counties and districts, but fair minded Republicans who voted against us now concede that Cleveland has fairly carried them. Be not disturbed by suggestions that Cleveland may be counted out. The doubts reported are as to the *Northern* and not as to *Southern* States and we do not believe that conscientious people at the North of any party will for a moment, tolerate any effort to falsify the results in these States. New York and Indiana are not as far away from them in fact and in sympathy, as are Louisiana and Florida.

So let us all look for the peaceful inauguration of Cleveland on the 4th of March next, and for an era of peace and prosperity thereafter.

The committee desire to say in conclusion that they are sensible that the triumphant victory in this state is due in a large measure to the selection of candidates for office of high character who possessed and deserved public confidence and to the splendid canvass made by those candidates and by our other able speakers both in and out of office, who have spent so much of their time during the last sixty days in instructing and arousing the people; but they believe it is due quite as much to the intelligent work and active zeal of the Democratic press of North Carolina, and of the county and township committees and local clubs in different parts of the State.

This committee would extend to the chairman of county committees and other leading Democrats in many of the counties their thanks for frequent reports and for their zealous and active attention to the details of organization.

For the committee.
R. H. BATTLE,
Chairman.

A WARNING LETTER.

The Governors Warned of the Possible Coming of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary McCulloch has prepared a circular in relation to old rags from infected ports, which modifies existing orders on that subject and which is to continue the embargo against that class of rags until further notice, and to declare all French and Mediterranean ports to be infected. The order will be issued to-morrow and will go into effect at once.

The National board of health has sent the following communication to all the Governors of the States:

WASHINGTOG, Nov. 14, 1884.

SIR:—A section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, 20 Statutes-at-large, paragraph 484, chapter 202, requires that the National board of health shall "advise with the several departments of the government, the executives of the several States and the commissioners of the District of Columbia on all matters submitted by them, or whenever, in the opinion of the board such advice may tend to the preservation and improvement of the public health." In the execution of this provision of law, I am directed to advise your excellency that the presence of Asiatic cholera in an epidemic form in Europe is a constant menace to the people of this country. The disease has pressed steadily westward during the past two years, carrying wide-spread desolation in its path, and now it has found lodgment in European ports, from whence more than half the epidemics from which we have hitherto suffered have been brought to our shores. With our vastly increased intercourse with foreign powers and our facilities for communication, the disease may at any moment make its appearance in this country. It is profoundly to be hoped that we may escape another visitation of this scourge, but following the history of past epidemics we can only hope for exemption from its attack or should it gain a foothold for the mitigation of the suffering which necessarily attends its progress, by the most prompt and efficient sanitary service. No portion of any State should be left unguarded, for our facilities for both local and inter-State communication afford ample means for carrying the poison far and wide throughout the land. In the absence of the sanitary service at any point, that point may, in the event of the appearance of the cholera, become the centre from which the infection may spread to other portions of the States. In view of the imminent danger which threatens our people and the responsibilities resting upon our rulers and all in high official station, your excellency is respectfully and earnestly requested to call the attention of the legislature to the subject and to urge the necessity of appropriate legislation for providing means whereby the most thorough sanitary service, State and local, may be immediately organized. Much preliminary work requires to be done in many portions of every State to place the country in a good sanitary condition, and to this end every organized community should be provided with a competent board of health and the State with a State board supplied with every requisite for aiding and directing the local authorities in their sanitary work. By the prompt adoption of such measures, we may hope if not wholly to escape an invasion of this dread disease to be able at least to limit its ravages to the place where it first makes its appearance. I transmit herewith a copy of the rules and regulations framed by this board and recommended for adoption by the State and local boards of health, to be enforced in the event of the prevalence of the infection and contagious disease, assuring you of the deep interest taken by this board in all efforts looking to the preservation and improvement of the public health, as also of its desire to co-operate in such efforts in so far as it lawfully may. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,
(Signed) W. P. DUNWOODY,
Secretary.

MARRIED.

At the residence of S. Spurgeon, on the 13th inst., Mr. WM. SWAIM to Miss DEBORAH BODENHAMER, all of Davidson.

DIED.

In Winston, Mrs. F. A. NEAL, wife of Stephen Neal, in the 63rd year of her age.

In Winston, on Monday morning, EDWARD NORFLEET, eldest son of M. W. Norfleet.

Obituary.

Died at his home in Winston, on Thursday, Nov. 13th, 1884, Mr. EDMUND THOMAS BLUM, son of John J. and Lucia Blum, in his 67th year.

He was born near Salem, Sept. 9th, 1818, was baptized on the 13th of the same month, was confirmed by Bishop VanVleck, on Palm Sunday March 19th. 1837, and partook of the Lord's Supper on the following Thursday, first time. He was married to Miss Sarah Catharine Hartman, Nov. 4th, 1847.

Mr. BLUM was widely known through the country and esteemed by all, but loved most by those who knew him best. He was very greatly interested in Sabbath Schools and gave of his influence and means to their building up. In every relation of life he was a model man and a christian.

As a citizen he was chaste and upright, as a husband, affectionate and kind, and as a father all that his children could desire.

The community miss the upright citizen and friend, his near and dear ones mourn his loss, but all are cheered by the thought that if they properly appreciate the example he set them, they will meet him in that bright and better land, where these sad partings never take place.

A FRIEND.

Mortgage Sale.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me, under a mortgage executed by Hezekiah Revelle and his wife L. I. Revelle, dated February 22, 1878, and registered in the Register's office in Forsyth county in Book 11 pages 263 and 264, I will sell at auction for cash, at the court house door in Winston on the

29th day of November, 1884,

the tract of land described in said mortgage the same lying on the waters of Muddy Creek, in said county, adjoining the lands of Timothy Booz, Mitchell and others, containing 51 acres more or less.

The sale will be at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

JACOB YOKELY, *Mortgagee.*
Oct. 23rd 1884.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator, according to law on the estate of Adam Butner, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 1st day of October, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

JAS. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.
Oct. 1st, 1884.

OAK AND PINE LUMBER.

THE undersigned have a large quantity of Oak and Pine lumber, such as pailings, railing posts fence plank and framing lumber, for sale at the mill near Clemmonsville, N. C. Those wanting

GOOD LUMBER

can have their orders filled and delivered by addressing

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SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 80 to 95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	03 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents.
Blackberries,	6 cents.
Quarter Apples,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	6 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

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Staple Stationary.

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NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble. Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

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THE WORLD,
PARK ROW NEW YORK.

The Old Mullein Plant.

While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

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Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

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Raleigh, N. C

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 25 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 36 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 pm
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 45 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 43 p m	.....
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	.....
Leave "	9 45 p m	9 35 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 05 a m
" Salisbury	11 42 a m	11 06 p m
" Charlotte	1 20 a m	12 35 p m

No. 16, D'lyer. Sunday—Lv Golds. 4 30 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 9 10 p. m
Ar. Greensboro 6 00 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R. and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast, and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 00 a m	10 38 p m
Arrive Kernersville	11 04 a m	11 42 a m
" Salem	11 38 a m	12 20 a m

GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 10 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
" Greensboro	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Chapel Hill	11 15 a m
Arrive University	12 16 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 45 p m
Arrive University	1 46 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

WITHOUT CHANGE,

On

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Edison Electric Light company has three farms in Japan devoted to raising bamboo for carbon.

According to the latest results of the finest instrumental tests as to the propagation of electricity, an electric signal travels at the rate of 16,000 miles per second.

Cotton waste is now used in conjunction with straw and asbestos in building houses. It is formed into a paste which in a very short time becomes very hard and makes a durable slab or block for building purposes.

Recently the dome of St. Peter's, in Rome, was reclad at an expense to the Vatican of $40,000. The old sheathing required such continuous repairs that it was deemed better to replace it. The sheets of lead which now cover the dome weigh 708,610 pounds, and would extend over more than an acre and a half of land if they were spread out flat.

Another danger is added to modern housekeeping. Dr. Austen has discovered that water containing organic matter will, when under pressure, dissolve compounds of lead, zinc and copper more rapidly and in much larger quantities than when pure and under ordinary conditions. He claims that many cases of dysentery result from drinking such water that has stood all night in lead or zinc pipes.

A Boy's Ambitions.

Early everybody who is now a man, says the *Through Mail*, was once a boy. All these grown-up boys remember how they felt the first time they ever saw a brass band. They felt that the President of the United States was not to be compared to the editor of the base drum, and that the drum-major was at least six inches above George Washington in the temple of fame. Oh! how they did yearn to belong to a brass band, until a circus came along, and then, how they longed to be the fearless equestrian or the man in the lion's cage. Congress had no charms for most of its present members when they were boys. To be a bareback rider or drum-major was infinitely greater than to be a member of Congress in their youthful eyes.

Then came a time when their hearts were set on becoming a brakeman on a railway train, and when the vision of promotion to the conductorship of a train floated across their dreamy optics they were in the fifth heaven of delight. Time wore on, only to rub the glitter of the railway service off, and supply its place with grand aspirations for the position of umpire of a baseball game, which was rapidly succeeded by an inordinate ambition to be the victor of a prize-ring. After being knocked out in one round by nearly every boy in the community, ambition again underwent a metamorphosis, and the one thing of all things desired was to be the reigning monarch of a barber-shop, or the untrammeled commander of a volunteer fire-brigade.

In due time all the tinsel of these high callings was but dross to them, and to die on the battle-field, breathing some patriotic sentiment as the sands of life ran away, was the one high aim of existence. After one encampment with the home militia, with beans and hardtack for menu, and hardtack and beans for desert, and a finger accidently shot off for fun, no further anxiety to spill blood by the gallon for their country was manifested, and they longed for more agreeable pursuits incident to the tranquil surroundings of peace.

At about this point their desires took a different turn. Their hearts glowed with a nobler impulse, and there was a trifle more of a determination to do in their composition. One determined to teach school, and did so. To be sure, he was surprised that life was not one continual round of uninterrupted joy in his new calling, but he worries along, and the next spring enters a law office and becomes a disciple of Blackstone. The next autumn he reverts to school-teaching, and school-teaching is sandwiched into his life in various ways and at numerous periods afterward, until he becomes an editor, and the prize-ring experiences of his youth are repeated again. Some years later he is elected to Congress, and then the old ambitions are forgotton and give place to designs upon the Senate. Only a few of them ever get there, and they at once feel the humming of the presidential bee in their bonnets, and eventually become candidates before the national conventions of the great parties, and all but two get—left; and when the election is over one of those two is also left.

The Stupid Camel.

The camel appears to be so completely unintelligent, and withal so perverse in its dullness, that in the East the word "camelishness" is a synonym for thick-headed obstinacy. To contend successfully against this prodigious, persistent and invariable stupidity constitutes, therefore, the whole art of camel riding. That it calls for no special ability on the part of the rider is obvious, but nevertheless the beast often succeeds, simply by the cumulative influence of its exasperating want of sense, in breaking down both temper and patience. The British soldier in Afghanistan was completely beaten by it. He had never encountered such stupidity before, and failed to grasp it. Whatever he did to it, the camel roared at him. Whatever he tried to make it do it refused. If he stopped pulling at its nose-string for an instant the animal stopped at once. If he left it for a minute the brute wandered slowly away in the very direction in which it could get into most mischief. The aimlessness of his conduct utterly baffled Thomas Atkins. He succumbed, collapsed, went down before such inconceivable obtuseness and perversity. It was one of the commonest sights of the march to come across a soldier standing with a countenance of utter despair by the side of a loaded dromedary, gazing up at the supercilious brute with an expression of the most comical helplessness. He had exhausted every device he could invent to make the beast understand what it ought to do, but all in vain, and there he was, utterly staggered and dumbfounded by such a miracle of stupidity. He was too far gone in a hopeless bewilderment even to use strong language. His vocabulary had been used up over and over again. There was nothing within miles to beat it with. He could not reach up to its body with his foot to kick it. Pummeling it with his fist had no appreciable effect upon the beast; he might as well have thumped the ground. His helmet was battered out of shape with repeated hurlings of it at the passive monster. So he was at his wits' ends, and his discomfiture was as obvious as it was ludicrous. He looked as if he were going out of his senses, or would like to sit down, as women say, "and have a good cry." As for the camel, it paid no more attention to the puzzled soldier than if he had been one of the thirty-nine articles. It stood there, exactly where it had stopped, gazing into space with a look of silly loftiness, as if it saw the north pole in the distance, and with a complacency that would not have been inappropriate if it were beholding a vision of angels. That it was falling short of its duties had obviously no interest for the idiotic quadruped. It never so much as winked, but simply stood in its tracks with its head high up in the air as if awaiting a revelation. There was, therefore, nothing to be done except to wait till other camels came along, and then to tie its nose to the tail of the last "ship" in the line. The sight of the hind legs of the animal in front of it moving, and the tension of the string in its own nostrils, were the only hints it could understand. —*London Standard.*

PEOPLE LIVING IN TREES.

MEN POSSESSED OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF MONKEYS.

A Journey to the Swamps of Laos in Southern Asia—The Child Wonder, Krao.

"I am prepared to swallow the whole story, except the pouches in the mouth," said a gentleman, the other day, to whom Professor George G. Shelly, the anthropologist and member of the geographical society, was recounting the story of the capture of a hairy family, clearly human, but bearing many strong resemblances to the anthropoid apes, which were secured by himself and the well-known explorer, Carl, aided by some native soldiers, in the wilds of Laos, in the year 1882.

"There are," said the professor, "three distinct races of men who live in trees. These are Indians in South America who inhabit the borders of the Orinoco, Tucuya, and Madera rivers; the Veddas, of Ceylon, and the Krao-Moneik, of Laos, a dependency of Siam. Krao-Moneik means man-monkey. Laos is a part of the world which has never been thoroughly explored, and but comparatively little is known about it by geographers and scientists. It contains from eight hundred to one thousand square miles, and lies between the fifteenth and twentieth degrees of north latitude, north of Siam, east of the Menam'Khong, west of Annam, and about four hundred miles southwest of Tonquin. The reason why Laos has not been thoroughly explored is because almost every one who has attempted it has died of malarial fever. That part of the country in which the Krao lives is inhabited only by the men who live in trees to escape the snakes and the wet ground. They weave the branches together and build huts therein. In climbing the trees they use their toes as a monkey does. They do not grasp the trees with their legs, as we do. They do not use fire. They live on dried fish, wild rice, and the rind of green cocoanut. Their only weapon is a club.

"Ten years ago Carl Bock, the author of 'The Man Hunters of Borneo' and 'My Travels in Siam,' was traveling in Asia on behalf of Mr. Farini, the English Barnum, to look for the tall people which were said to live there. In the court of the king of Burmah he saw and talked with a hairy family, which were kept by the king for his amusement, as European kings formerly kept fools and dwarfs. Bock tried in every way to secure them to take to Europe, but he failed. He offered $100,000 for one of them, but money is no object there; they have more of it than they know what to do with. These people that Bock saw were the grandchildren of a hairy couple which Crawford, who went to Burmah in 1835 as English plenipotentiary, saw there, and of which he published an account in his book, 'A Mission to the court of Ava.' Crawford said that these people had been given to the king of Burmah by the king of Laos.

"Early in 1882 I joined Carl Bock at Singapore. We went up the straits of Malacca and made an expedition into Rumbo, in the Malay peninsula, where it was reported that a hairy race lived called Jaccoons, but we did not find them. We then went to Rangoon and thence to Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Bock had once cured the prime minister of Siam of a malignant disorder. This was the means of procuring us an escort, twenty elephants and letters to the king of Laos. After a four months' journey, partly by land and partly by river, we reached Kjang-Kjang, the capital of Laos.

"Our letters from the king of Siam procured us the good offices of the king of Laos, who gave us guides, fresh elephants, an escort of ten native soldiers, armed with spears and bows and poisoned arrows. After a journey of several weeks we came to the swamps where the hairy people lived. But we had hard work to catch them or even to see them. They are wonderfully alert, their scent is remarkably keen, and they are very shy and timid. We saw many of their huts built up in the branches of trees before we saw a person. At last we surprised and surrounded a family, a man, wife and child, at their meal. We made a dash for them and captured them. The parents made a little resistance, but the child fought, scratched, and bit like a monkey. None of them were clothed in anything. We took them to Kjang-Kjang, and there the king refused to allow the woman to go out of the country. He had a superstition that it would bring him bad luck. She is kept in his court and treated with high consideration. She appeared to have little affection for the child, and made no opposition to its being taken from her. We started from Bangkok with the father and the child. At a stopping place called Chieng-May the whole party was attacked with cholera. The hairy man captured and three of the escort died. The rest recovered, though Mr. Bock came very near dying. We landed in Europe with the child October 4, 1882. The child is the child now known as Krao. We know by her teeth that she is eight years old. She talks English and German, can read and write, and has developed the true feminine love of fine clothes.

"She is modest, affectionate, playful and easily managed. Every part of her body is covered with hair except her palms and soles. The hair on her forearm grows upward, that on her back grows inward toward the spine and will form a sort of mane, as her father and mother had, when she grows older. Her forehead is covered with thick black hair about three-eighths of an inch long. The hair of her forehead is entirely distinct from the hair on her head. Her hands and feet, though entirely human in shape, have the prehensile qualities of a monkey's hand. She has thirteen dorsal vertebræ and thirteen pair of ribs, like the chimpanzee, while we have only twelve. And she has pouches in her mouth in which she carries nuts and other food like the apes."

At this point the visitor made the remark which stands at the beginning of this article. Prof. Shelly disappeared for a moment and returned with the child. The pouches in the mouth were there, and in each one of them was a filbert almost as big as a hickory nut, and all that the professor had said about her was proved true. She talked intelligently and wrote her own name and the visitor's name on the back of a photograph of herself, which she presented to her caller. She has been examined by Prof. Virchow, of Berlin university; Prof. Kirchkoff and Prof. Welcker, of Halle university; Prof. Haeckel, of Jena; Prof. Lucae, of Frankfort-on-the-Main; Prof. Hale, Washington, D. C., and much has been written about her in the medical and scientific journals.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Box Tree.

The box tree, from sections of whose trunk the blocks for engravers are made, is found in marketable quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean. It grows very slowly, and seldom reaches more than twenty feet in height, and the pieces in commerce are seldom more than five inches in diameter. The increase of illustrations is said to be causing a rise in the cost, and we may expect soon to have a substitute which the engravers will denounce as the invention of the sons of Belial.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

St. Augustine, Fla., proposes to celebrate the anniversary of the landing o Ponce de Leon in 1512, and at the same time to commemorate the founding of the city in 1565, by a demonstration on the 27th of March, 1885.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

At Pernambuco a snake of the boa variety is used to drive rats from houses.

Envelopes are now made and sold for thirty cents per thousand. They once cost five cents apiece.

The streets of Rome in the time of Domitian were so blocked up with cobblers' stalls that he caused them to be removed.

In Germany a boy under twelve cannot for any offence go before a magistrate; the schoolmaster must inflict the necessary chastisement; between twelve and eighteen he may be sent to a reformatory and detained till twenty.

Large numbers of dried and smoked lizards are imported by the Chinese physicians. They are used in cases of consumption and anæmia with considerable success. Their virtue seems to lie in the large amount of nitrogeneous compounds and phosphates they contain.

In 1739 the first type foundry in America was established by Abel Buell, at Killingworth, Conn., in which he made good long-primer type. That year he had asked assistance of the Connecticut Legislature in establishing a type foundry.

The year before the introduction of cheap postage into England, the average number of letters written by each person in a year was three. The next year it was seven, it is now thirty-six. In 1839 there were 82,000,000 letters posted, of which about one in every thirteen was franked. In 1840 the circulation rose to 169,000,000, although franking was abolished. At the present time it has reached the astonishing total of 1,280,000,000.

M. Vulpian, the Paris doctor, had a patient some time ago who was afflicted with that form of aphasia in which speaking is impossible, though the individual is able to sing without difficulty. The doctor utilized the singing power by teaching this patient and those who followed him to sing whatever they wished to say, without confining themselves to the words of the air. As a consequence, the hospital has become musical with the notes of the opera bouffe and the Marseillaise, in which the patients ask for everything they desire.

Cuttle bone is not bone, but a kind of chalk once inclosed in the fossil remains of extinct specimens of cuttle fish. Cleopatra's needle was not erected by the Egyptian queen nor in her honor. Pompey's pillar had no historical connection with Pompey in any way. Sealing wax does not contain a particle of wax, but is composed of Venice turpentine, shellac and cinnabar. The tuberose is no rose, but a species of polyanth. The strawberry is no berry, but only a succulent receptacle. Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, and are not baths, but heated chambers. Whalebone is not bone, and is said not to possess a single property of bone.

Some Rare American Coins.

Of the gold eagles issued by the United States that of 1796 is the most valuable. An uncirculated specimen of that date is worth $23. Uncirculated specimens of the gold half eagle of 1815 are worth $100, while those of 1824 and 1832 are worth $25 each. The gold quarter eagle of 1796 is valued at $17.50 if uncirculated. Good specimens of the silver dollar of 1795 and 1796 are rated at $6 each. A proof specimen of the "Gobrecht" silver dollar of 1836 brings $75, and of 1838 and 1839 $45 each. Uncirculated silver dollars issued in 1851 and 1852 are worth $48. A proof specimen of the Bland silver dollar, that is, the standard dollar, in which the eagle has eight feathers in its tail, are catalogued at $10. Proof of trade dollars from 1879 to 1882, inclusive, are worth $3. Silver half dollars of 1794 in good condition bring $15. A good silver quarter of 1827 is valued at $75, one of 1823 at $70, and one of 1796 at $25. Uncirculated quarters of 1804, 1823 and 1827 are worth $150 and upward. A silver dime of 1802 is rated at $20, and one of 1797 at $12.50. An uncirculated half dime of 1846 is valued at $15, and one of 1795 at $6. The most valuable three-cent piece is that of 1873, the price being $2. "Nickels" of 1867 are also worth $2, and proofs of the three-cent nickel of 1877 $1.25. A proof of the copper two-cent piece of 1873 brings $2, and one of the nickel cent of 1856 $4. A fine specimen of the copper cent of 1793, which has the liberty cap, is worth $20, and one of the same date with the chain $15. A good half cent of 1793 is worth $6, while one of 1797 is rated at $4.

The Chinese Cabinet Maker.

I noticed a door and a window in a courtyard with a very original lattice. I had succeeded in getting a few similar ones, and when time failed me I rubbed black all over a sheet of paper and then applied it to the lattice, thus obtaining a faithful life-size copy. The Chinese paper being strong, although fine, was eminently suitable to this sort of drawing, and also to copying inscriptions on stones or walls. Not having any such paper about me I begged a Chinese to go and fetch some for me, which he did with alacrity, and when I explained what I was going to do he ran and got me a stool that I might reach the window with greater facility. Some of them held it all the time, and when they inquired why I was doing this, I told them that the design was very beautiful, and that I desired to have a window like it in my own house. This pleased and flattered them greatly, and to enhance the merits of their town they told me the artist was a native cabinet maker; some of them even ran to fetch him. I complimented him on his work, but he was very modest about it. I then tore a sheet of paper out of my notebook, and, to leave him a remembrance, sketched my own likeness and offered it for his acceptance. The onlookers recognized the drawing and uttered exclamations of approval. The cabinet maker ran off with it greatly delighted, accompanied by a crowd of admirers. I only mention this fact to prove how easy it is to disarm the distrust and hostility of a Chinese crowd.—"*A Russian Through China.*"

The Paris of America.

San Francisco is the Paris of America. The fondness of the people for amusements, their "fastness," love of display, disregard of the Sabbath, wild, reckless habits of speculation, all tend to justify the comparison with the French capital. Like Paris, this city is decidedly cosmopolitan in its character. Through its broad "Golden Gate" and over its continental highway people of all nations, creeds and language have thronged, with one idea in common, the thirst for gold. There are probably more rich men in San Francisco, in proportion to its population, than in any city in the world. There are many good and righteous people who are fighting faithfully against evil; but there are many more with whom morality has probably lost all its significance. In proportion to the population, there are probably more vile, criminal and abandoned creatures here than in any city except Paris. Divorces and suicides are matters of little or no account here. It is an admitted fact that California buries more suicides in proportion to the population than any State in the Union. The prolific causes are dissipation, financial embarrassment, and domestic trouble. Nowhere is the marriage bond, that should be the guarantee of peace and contentment, so lightly regarded; nowhere is fortune so fickle; nowhere do so many fall in a day from a position of wealth to want. Such transitions disturb the mental balance, and destroy the power of self-control.—*Rev. Dr. Eccleston.*

The horseshoe Fall at Niagara has worn away the rock and receded a distance of 100 feet in the last thirty-four years.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Drainage.

Under-drains are always to be preferred to open ditches, provided the drains are large enough to convey all the surplus water that will naturally collect in them.

Open ditches are always in the way of cultivation and the harvesting of crops, while there is a constant call for labor in keeping them clean. In soft land the sides of ditches may cave in and require cleaning out every year. Under-drains, properly built, may remain perfect for an indefinite period. What material to use in constructing under-drains is an important question. Many writers have contended that tiles only are fit to be used, while others believe that small stones may often be used for this purpose with advantage. In some localities we believe stones will be found useful and profitable. Many farmers have surplus stones that they seem to have no other use for. Wet spots are sometimes helped by having the surface raised to a desirable level. In such cases it often happens that a portion of the filling may as well be of stones as of more valuable material. In making under-drains for conveying running streams, it is often advisable to lay the stones in the form of a bridge with abutments and covers, but where the amount of water is very small the stones will sometimes afford a sufficiently open course when placed in without regard to a regular water course. Water is constantly running through the earth under our feet in natural channels formed of sand or coarse gravel. When making stone drains it should be remembered that the great danger lies in the fine soil from above or at the sides of the ditches. If this falls in and fills up the spaces between the stones the drains may be ruined. To prevent this, care should be taken to cover the stones with some material that will remain in place. Inverted turfs, old hay or straw, shavings from wood-planing mills, leaves from the forest and small brush are all useful for covering the stones before hauling in the soil. Tramping the filling hard is a good practice, also filling the ditch above the common level to prevent the first rain from washing the loose earth into the stones below.

Most beginners fail by making their drains too shallow. If the filling be stone, there should be at least twenty inches of earth above the stones, and two feet would be still better. The wider the ditches the deeper the covering of earth should be, to prevent overdrying in time of drought. It should be remembered that it is the bottom of the ditch that conveys the water. A filling of two feet of stones is no better than a filling of one foot, so long as the spaces at the bottom are free from obstruction. The water which runs in under-drains comes in mainly from the bottom. The soil directly over the drains may be made as impervious as possible without injuring their drainage capacity.

In digging drains it is usually better to begin at the lower end and work up hill, so that the water may flow away below, but the filling should be begun at the upper end, else a heavy shower or storm, occurring before the work is completed, may wash so much soil into the drains as to entirely spoil them. It may save a second handling of small stones to have a drain constantly open for receiving any surplus, as they are picked up from the fields, but unless the sides of the ditches are very firm it is unsafe to leave them any great length of time, especially in winter or when the frost is likely to tear them to pieces.

In many localities the greatest need of improvement in farm operations is in the direction of drainage. Thorough drainage would warm the land, increase the length of the season, in some years double the crop, and frequently give all the profit to be derived from cultivation. Thorough drainage of wet land will ensure a full crop every year.—*New England Farmer.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Rye straw for tying grapevines is cheaper and better than cord or wire; also for tying trees to stakes. It is best cut before quite ripe.

The light Brahma fowls have stood the tests of experiment longer than any of our pure breeds, combining more good qualities than any other.

The New York *Tribune* says that a grower who raises cabbages effectually prevented the depredations of the cabbage-worm by killing all the white butterflies that appeared in the field.

In packing bees for winter see that there is an abundance of ventilation, not only through the combs, so that the bees can at any time during the winter have access to their supplies, but at the bottom of the hives so that they can have plenty of fresh air.

At this season of the year, as the manure heaps are accumulating, there will be frequent cases of "fire-fanging." This may be obviated by frequently turning the heap, by judicious use of absorbents, or by drawing the manure and spreading it on the field.

No grain gives better returns for the number of pounds than oats as feed for young pigs. Oats will also fatten pork, but not so rapidly as corn, nor will they make so large a proportion of lard and fat meat. Their chief advantage is in furnishing more bulk in the feed.

Where stubble is left long, and has not been beaten down by pasturing, it affords a very considerable protection to young clover. It prevents the snow from being blown off by winter winds, and is thus probably worth more to the farmer than an equal amount of straw in his stacks or barnyard.

Celery should be earthed up as fast as it grows in order to get it to blanch well. Still the operation must not be commenced too early, as the growth might be weakened somewhat thereby. Above all things, allow no soil to get into the heart in earthing, as the crown is apt to rot from this.

No process for gathering apples has improved or hasted the old and slow one of careful handpicking. With self-sustaining ladders and low heads most of the fruit may be easily gathered. One advantage of low heads is that even if the fruit falls much of it will not be seriously injured.

Don't make perches for fowls too high nor on an inclined plane. If low down, they will be just as well satisfied and be less liable to injury from flying or falling down. No matter how high the perch is, fowls will not be safe from thieves unless the hen house is locked every night.

To keep celery, place a board about nine inches from the cellar wall and pack full of the plants in an upright position. Nine inches from the board place another, and pack full in the same way. Underneath is placed damp moss. Keep the cellar dark and at as low a temperature as possible to forty degrees.

More and better feed for chickens can be grown by planting sunflowers than corn on equally rich soil. The sunflower seeds should not be given as an exclusive diet, but once a day in alternation with other feed. The fowls that soonest learn to like them will be marked by their bright combs, and will begin laying first.

A clean, well-cut field of corn looks better and can be got into condition for the next crop. The butts of corn stalks may not be eaten, but if chopped up and spread about the barnyard they are excellent absorbents of liquid manures that would otherwise be wasted. In the field they are worse than useless.

If beans are quite dry when pulled or gathered, the best way is to thresh immediately, leaving them in the chaff, and that spread thinly on the barn floor till well cured. If they are put in mows or stacks, some moisture will gather, and more of the beans will be discolored and unsalable.

The fall is much the best time for top dressing orchards, especially of the pear. If applied in the fall it secures a healthy growth next spring, while if manuring is delayed until then the tree does not get much benefit from it until then, causing a late succulent growth which is very liable to blight.

Few animals will eat barley heads, but after the grain is threshed the straw makes palatable feed for a change during the winter, if kept in good condition. It is usually, however, so broken up by the threshing machines that the stacks are soon spoiled unless topped with the stiffer straw of wheat or rye that will make a more compact covering.

The common white flat turnip or the purple top strop leaf variety are the kinds mostly in demand by city consumers. Yet they are not so rich as the yellow varieties or even as the rutabagas. Toward midwinter and later the early white turnips become stringy and of little value, while the yellow turnips and rutabagas are better after midwinter than they are when first gathered.

It is probable that eggs will never again be as cheap in summer as they used to be, owing to increased attention given to various modes of preserving. Every winter, however, there is a large demand for fresh eggs, and those kept over from summer will not take their place except at a considerably reduced price. But the business of keeping eggs from summer till winter is profitable if well managed.

Clover is biennial, and usually will not blossom until the second year after sowing. But under favorable conditions, with early seeding and a late, warm fall, many heads will often appear the first year, and some seeds may ripen. This late growth should be cut or fed off, as the clover plant dies after it has perfected its seed. This accounts for the entire destruction by winter-killing of many clover fields that appeared unusually promising the fall before.

On clay or heavy soil probably the only part of the farm that needs more potash is the fruit orchard. Much of the potash in the soil is locked up in the wood, and still more goes into the leaves which are mostly blown away now that the timber land has been so generally cleared up. The best bearing trees in orchards are generally near fences, or in depressions where leaves are not blown off. A good deal of potash is also required in perfecting and ripening the fruit.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Oatmeal wafers are relished by babies and older children, too. Take a pint of oatmeal and a pint of water, with almost a teaspoonful of salt. Mix, and spread on buttered pans. Make it just as thin as it is possible, and yet have the bottom of the pan covered. Bake slowly.

Plates should always be sent to the table warm for dinner. The best method is to dip them in boiling hot water and let them remain for a few moments. Dry quickly, pile and set on the table. Tea cups should always be dipped in hot hot water before pouring in the tea.

Rice cake is made of one pound of ground rice, one pound of sugar, half a pound of butter and eight eggs; salt and flavoring to suit taste. Beat the eggs, rub the butter and sugar together till like cream, then add the eggs, and, last of all, stir the rice flour in a little at a time. Bake in sponge-cake tins.

To polish wood floors of black walnut and ash: Moisten a soft flannel cloth with kerosene oil, rub the wood with it and then with a very soft, clean and dry flannel. If this work is trusted wholly to a maid it will very likely not be a success, for too much oil will be used, and that is far worse than to use no oil at all.

A good recipe for tomato soup is as follows: To one pint of canned tomatoes, or four large ones cut up fine, add one quart of boiling water, and let them boil till done; then add nearly a teaspoonful of soda; when it foams up add one pint of sweet milk, pepper and butter or one cup of sweet cream instead of butter, a few crackers rolled fine, and serve.

Never throw away cold potatoes. There are many nice ways of preparing them. Here is one which bears the somewhat high-sounding title of potatoes au maitre d'hotel. Cut cold boiled potatoes into quarter inch slices, and put into a saucepan with four or five tablespoonfuls of milk, two of butter, some pepper and salt and chopped parsley. Heat quickly, stirring all the time until ready to boil, when you may stir in the juice of half a lemon. Serve very hot. It is the lemon that gives it its name; without that it would be simply "stewed potato." It is not to be treated with disdain under its less pretentious title.

To whiten flannel, made yellow by age, dissolve one and a half pounds of white soap in fifty pounds of soft water, and also two-thirds of an ounce of spirits of ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for a short time, and wash in pure water. When black or navy blue linens are washed, soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linen with this, and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

To free canaries and other cage birds from the insects that infest them, the following method is recommended by one who has successfully practiced it for years; every night just at dusk the cage or aviary is covered over with a white cloth. During the night the parasites will crawl off from the birds on to the cloth, where they may be seen running about when the cloth is removed at daybreak. The insects may be killed by putting the cloth into boiling water. A repetition of the process will soon clear away the pests without injuring the birds. Insect-powders will no doubt kill parasites, but the birds as well.

A Bear-Man.

This is the name given to an extraordinary youth who has been exhibited in Paris, Berlin and other continental capitals. His peculiarities are an extraordinary growth of silky, fair hair, especially on the face, and an equally extraordinary deficiency of teeth. Unless it may be in the color of the hair, there is not the slightest resemblance to a bear in the boy. The growth of hair on the face, especially about the eyes, nose and ears, does, however, strongly suggest the aspect of a terrier, and the position of his four teeth also suggests the resemblance to a dog. Professor Virchow, of Berlin, it is said, has likened him to the terrier monkey.. The name bear-man has been given to the boy to distinguish him from his father, a man with similar peculiarities, who some ten years ago was exhibited on the Continent as "the dog-man." According to his guardian, a Mr. Forster, the father and this lad, then about two years old, were discovered in one of the Russian government forests. The man, who is now dead, was a thorough savage, and nothing could be ascertained from him to throw light on his antecedents or the history of the boy. The lad has been given the name of Theodor Jewtichejew. He is of an amiable disposition and is quick to learn. He has received some education in St. Petersburg. He speaks German and knows a few words of French and English. He dances and plays the concertina and is greatly delighted when he evokes applause. He is to be exhibited in America.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Round waists are worn with or without a belt.

Two colors, oddly blended, are green with brown.

Lace bonnets will be much worn even during the winter.

Steel is tinted to match many of the chief shades worn.

Black tulle, with gold embroidery, is fashionable and costly.

Velvet leaves veined and edged with gold are used for bonnet trimmings.

Black lace jackets striped with narrow velvet ribbon are an old fashion revived.

Antique coins, heads, birds and animals are all represented in metal buttons.

Wool gimps with frize or curled surfaces are stylish trimmings for wool dresses.

Bows of pale blue and pink velvet are used to loop up the white dresses of bridesmaids.

Colored escurial satins are made up with plain satin, velvet or heavily repped Ottoman silk.

For simple morning toilets Parisian ladies wear bonnets of woolen stuff like that of the dress.

The waists with very long bias seams are now made by French dressmakers and called English waists.

The new black spun silk hose with brown Balbriggan common sense feet will achieve popularity.

Bronze-colored hose find favor, as they match perfectly the bronze slippers with which they are intended to be worn.

Bronze brown, combined with delicate touches of rose pink, form the colors used in some handsome Parisian walking dresses.

The fashionable girl of the period now says "father" in the good, old-fashioned way. Papa and mamma are denominated vulgar.

Some of the new bonnet crowns are tacked down, but an embroidered figure is visible in the space between the stitches.

High shoes bordered with fur are to be worn during the cold weather for walking and riding. They have cloth uppers and low heels.

The Hussar jacket in black, dark blue, gray and brown is fashionable for winter, but is only worn by young ladies with straight, graceful figures.

An enterprising young lady of Sanne county, Arkansas, who is afflicted with the crazy-quilt disease, recently completed a quilt containing 30,000 pieces.

Boys wear round turnover collars of medium width in white linen or dotted percale. Pretty designs are of linen in sailor form, with a border of colored linen.

Embroideries with new colored Rhine stones are promised to make their appearance this winter. They will compete with the pearl and colored beads now in use.

The new worsted lace used in millinery comes in all colors, and if worsted lace be used on the frock it is possible to trim a winter costume almost as airily as its butterfly of a summer sister.

A Parsee girl has astonished her race in India by bringing a suit for breach of promise of marriage. It is the first episode of the kind known in that land, and it has created a great scandal.

In thirty years' successful experience in the manufacture of 150,000 instruments, the Mason & Hamlin company have accumulated facilities for manufacture without which they could neither produce as good organs as they now make, nor with as great economy. Said an experienced manufacturer in witnessing the operation of a single machine in their factory recently: "One boy with that machine does as much work as ten skilled workmen could do without it, and does it better at that."

These accumulated facilities, including experienced and skilled workmen, are the secret of their producing organs which are unquestionably the best, yet can be sold at prices which are little more than those of the poorest.—*Boston Traveller.*

BISMARCK is a zealous pisciculturist, and every stream and lake near his estate is well stocked.

Composed of genuine French Grape Brandy, Extract of Smart-Weed and Jamaica Ginger, with Camphor Water, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed excels as a remedy for colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, or to break up colds, fevers or inflammatory attacks.

THE ancient city of Nuremberg is to have next year an exhibition of goldsmiths' work.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is highly praised by those who are obliged to stand all day in stores, and is a genuine blessing in every such case, as well as to the tired-out housekeeper who must be on her feet all day.

FORTY thousand persons in Switzerland are employed in the watch making industry.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars 9 cents, in stamps. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

EL MAHDI, the false prophet, sleeps during the day and transacts business at night.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

THE emperor of Austria has the finest collection of pipes in Europe.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		43	
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	12	@	12¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6	@	9¾
Sheep	3½	@	4
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Live	5	@	5¾
Dressed, city	5¾	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 75	@	5 50
West. good to choice	3 60	@	6 10
Wheat—No. 2, Red	84¾	@	85¾
Rye—State	67	@	69
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	54½	@	60
Oats—White State	35	@	37½
Mixed Western	31	@	33
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	7 50	@	8 35
Butter—State Creamery	30	@	32
Dairy	20	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	24
Factory	9	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	12
Skims	1½	@	3
Western	4	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	24½	@	25
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 25	@	4 15
Lambs—Western	4 15	@	5 00
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—City ground p. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	13 50	@	14 00
Hogs—Live	6¼	@	6¼
Northern Dressed	7¾	@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 00	@	15 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 50
Corn—High Mixed	70	@	71
Oats—Extra White	39	@	40
Rye—State	70	@	73
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 75	@	7 37½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5
Lambs	5¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7¾	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	97¾
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57¾
Oats—Mixed		@	38¾
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¾	@	12¾

"Isn't that Mrs. Holmes? I thought the doctors gave her up. She looks well now."

"She is well. After the doctors gave up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and began to get better right away. I heard her say not long ago that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth living, at last. 'Why,' said she, 'I feel as if I had been raised from the dead, almost.'" Thus do thousands attest the marvelous efficacy of this God-given remedy for female weakness, prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhœa, morning sickness, weakness of stomach, tendency to cancerous disease, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred affections.

IT is estimated that one voter in seven cannot write.

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PETROLEUM is a natural production, and as nature never makes a mistake Carboline, made from pure petroleum, is a certain invigorator for diseased and sickly hair, and where once used will never be substituted by any other.

25 Cents

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